OXFORD OBSERVER

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MISCELLANY.

From the National Gazette.

The following truly characteristic description of a hurricane, and of the loss of a vessel, (the British ship of war Phœnix,) was written by the first Lieutenant of that ship, and copied verbatim from his manuscript.

"October the 2d, spoke to the Barbadoes off Port Antonia in the evening.—[illegible] veni[illegible]t night it began to snuffle, At eleven monstrous heavy appearance with a eastward—close reefed the from the Hyde sent for me—'What topsails. Sir [illegible]e have we Archer?' sort of weathe[illegible] and has a very ugly 'It blows a little, [illegible]ny other country look; if we were in [illegible] were going to but this, I should say we [illegible]e, it looks have a gale of wind.' 'A[illegible]e is no so, very often here, when the wind at all; however, don't h[illegible]ist the topsails till it clears a little; there is no trusting any country.' At twelve I was relieved; the weather had the same look; however, they made sail upon her, but we had a very dirty night. At eight in the morning I came up again; found it blowing hard from E. N. E. with close reefed topsails upon the ship, heavy squalls at times. Sir Hyde came upon deck—'Well, Archer, what do you think of it?' 'Oh sir, 'tis only a touch of the times—we shall have an observation at twelve o'clock; the clouds are beginning to break; it will clear up at noon, or else blow hard afterwards.'—'I wish it would clear up, but I doubt it much; I was once in a hurricane in the East Indies, and the beginning of it had much the same appearance as this; so take in the topsails—we have plenty of sea-room."

"At twelve the gale increasing still, we wore ship to keep us near mid channel, between Jamaica and Cuba, as possible; at one the gale increasing still; at two, 'harder yet—it still blows harder!' reefed the courses and furled them, brought to under a foul mizen staysail, head to the northward. In the evening, no signs of weather taking off, but every appearance of increasing, prepared for a proper gale of wind; secured all the sails with spare gaskets; good rolling tackles upon the yards; spanned the booms; saw the boats all made fast; new lashed the guns—double-breeched the lower deckers; saw that the carpenters had the tarpaulins and battens all ready for hatchways; got the top gallant masts down upon deck; jib boom and spritsail yard fore and aft; in fact every thing we could think of to make a snug ship.

"The poor devils of birds now began to find the uproar in the elements, for numbers came on board of us, both of sea and land kinds; some I took notice of, which happened to be to leeward, turned to windward like a ship; tack and tack; for they could not fly against it; and when they had come over the the ship, dash themselves on the deck, and never attempt to [illegible]e till picked up; and when let go again, would not leave the ship, but endeavor to hide themselves from the wind. At eight o'clock a hurricane; the sea roaring, but the wind still steady to a point; did not ship a spoonful of water; however, got the hatchways all secured, expecting what would be the consequence should the wind shift; placed the carpenters by the main mast with broad axes, knowing from experience, that at the moment when you may want to cut away to save the ship, an axe may not be found.—Went to supper—bread, cheese and porter; the purser frightened out of his wits about his bread bags; the two marine officers as white as sheets, not understanding the ship's working so much, and the noise of the lower deck guns, which by this time made a pretty screeching to people not used to it; it seemed as if the whole ship's side was going at each roll. Wooden, our carpenter, was at all this time smoking his pipe and laughing at the doctor; the second lieutenant upon deck, the third in his hammock. At ten o'clock I tho't to get a little sleep; came to look into my cot; it was full of water; for every seam, by the straining of the ship, had begun to leak; stretched myself therefore, upon deck between two chests and left orders to be called should the least thing happen.

"At twelve a midshipman came to me —'Mr. Archer we are just going to wear ship.' 'Oh very well, I will be up directly; what sort of weather have you got?' 'It blows a hurricane.'—Went upon deck, found Sir Hyde there; 'It blows damn'd hard, Archer.' 'It does indeed, sir.' I dont know that I ever remember its blowing so hard before; but the ship makes very good weather of it upon this tack, as she bows the sea; but we must wear her, as the wind has shifted to the S. E. and we are drawing right upon Cuba; so do you go forward, and have some hands stand by; loose the lee yard arm of the foresail, and when she is right before the wind whip the clue garnet close up and roll the sail up.' 'Sir, there is no canvass can stand against this a moment; if we attempt to loose him, he'll fly in to ribbands in a moment and we may loose three or four of our people; she will wear by manning the fore shrouds.' 'No, I don't think she will.' 'I'll answer for it, sir; I have seen it tried several times on the coast of America with success.' 'Well, try it; if she does not wear, we can only loose the foresail afterwards.' This was a great condescension from such a man as Sir Hyde.—However, by sending about a hundred people into the fore rigging, after a hard struggle she wore; found she did not make so good weather on the tack as the other, for as the sea began to run across, she had not time to rise from one sea before another dashed against her. Began to think we should lose our masts, as the ship lay very much along, by the pressure of the wind constantly upon the yards and masts alone; for the mizzen staysail had gone in hundreds long before, and the sails began to fly from the yards through the gaskets into the wind could have such force!

"Sir Hyde now sent to see what was the matter between decks, as there was a good deal of noise. As soon as he was below one of the marine officers cried out, 'Good God! Mr. Archer we are sinking; the water is up to my cot.' Poo, poo, as long as it is not over your mouth you are well off, what the devil do you make this noise for?' I found there was some water between decks, but nothing to be alarmed at; scuttled the deck, and let it run into the well; found she made a great deal of water through the sides and decks; turned the watch below to the pumps, though only two feet of water in the well; but expected to be kept constantly at work now, as the ship labored much, with hardly a part above water but the quarter deck, and that but seldom. 'Come, pump away my boys. Carpenters, get the weather chain pump rigged.' 'All ready, sir.' 'Then man it and keep both pumps going.'

"At two o'clock the chain pump was choaked; set the carpenters at work to clear it; the two hand pumps at work upon deck. The ship gained upon us, while our chain pumps were idle; in a quarter of an hour they were at work again, and we began to gain upon her. While I was standing at the pumps, cheering the people, the carpenter's mate came running to me with a face as long as my arm—Oh, sir, the ship has sprung aleak in the gunner's room. 'Go then,' and tell the carpenter to come to me, but don't speak a word to any one else.' 'Mr. Goodinch, I am told here is a leak in the Gunner's room, go and see what is the matter, but don't alarm any body, and come and make your report privately to me.' A little after this he returned; 'Sir, there's nothing there 'tis only the water washing up between the timbers that this booby has taken for a leak.' Oh, very well; go upon deck, and see if you can keep any of the water from washing down below.'—Sir, I have had four people constantly keeping the hatchway secure, but there is such a weight of water upon deck that no body can bear it when the ship rolls.'

"Shortly afterwards the gunner came to me; 'Mr. Archer, I should be glad you would step this way into the magazine for a moment.' I thought some damned thing was the matter here?' 'The ground tier of powder is spoiled; and I want to show you that it is not out of carelessness in me in stowing it, for no powder in the world could be better stowed: Now, sir, what am I to do? if you don't speak to Sir Hyde, he will be angry with me.' I could not but smile, to see how easy he took the danger of the ship, and said to him, 'Let us shake off the gale of wind first; and talk of the damaged powder afterwards.'

"At four, we had gained upon the ship a little, and I went upon deck, it being my watch. The second lieutenant relieved me at the pumps. Who can attempt to describe the appearance of things upon deck? If I was to write forever I could not give you an idea of it: a total darkness all above; the sea on fire, running as it were in Alps, or Peaks of Teneriffe, mountains are too common an idea; wind roaring louder than thunder; (absolutely no flight of imagination;) the whole made more terrible, if possible, by very uncommon kind of blue lightning. The poor ship very much pressed yet doing what she could; shaking her sides and groaning at every stroke. Sir Hyde upon deck lashed to windward. I soon lashed myself along side of him, and told him the situation of things below; the ship not making more water than might expected from such weather; that I only afraid of a gun breaking loose. commanded her six years, and have am not in the least afraid of that; I many a gale of wind in her, so that iron work is pretty well tried, which ays gives way first. Hold fast! that an ugly sea; we must lower the I believe, Archer—the ship is pressed.' 'If we attempt, sir, we lose them, for a man aloft can do g; besides, their mainmast is a g mast; I wish it was overboard it carrying any thing else along ; but that can soon be done, the annot last forever, 'twill soon be t now.'

"And by the master's watch it was o'clock, though but a little after ours; glad it was so near daylight looked for it with much anxiety. Cuba, thou art much in our way! A ugly sea! Sent a midshipman to news from the pumps; the ship wing on them very much, for the broke one of their chains, but 'most mended again. News from the again; she still gains! a heavy sea ack water from leeward half way the quarter deck; filled one of the s upon the booms, and tore her all es; the ship lying almost upon her ends, and not attempting to rise. Word from below that the ship ained on them, as they could not o the pumps, she lay so much alon id to Sir Hyde, 'This is no time o think of saving the masts; shall the mainmast away?' 'Aye, s you can.' I accordingly went to the chain with a pole-axe cut the lanyards; the boatswain lee and the carpenters stood by e mas were all ready; when a plen roke right on board of us, ried thing upon deck away, d th full of water; the main masts went, the ship righted, was e last struggle of sinking n as soon as we could shake bove the water, Sir Hyde m We are gone at last, Arch- n at sea!' 'Yes, sir, fare- an Lord have mercy on us!' tu about to look forward at th thought she was struggling to some of the water; but all ing was almost full below, 'I thank thee that now this world which I have ed as only a passage to with full hope of thy gh the merits of Jesus our Saviour.' I then could swim; as by that be a quarter of an hour an a man who could not, le to divest ourselves of rve life. At the end ons, I thought I felt the grinding our feet; it the ship is ashore.'— 'Why?' 'The ship is asave ourselves yet.' quarter deck was full come up from below, mercy upon us!' flying ab quarters.

"T every body sensible now t s ashore, for every stroke a total dissolution of her wh found she was stern ashore, w broke the sea a good de was washing clean over at Sir Hyde—'keep to the q my lads, when she goes to your best chance.' A provi umstance got the foremost hat she might not pay roun to; lost five men cutting aw mast, by the breaking of a s , just as the mast went; tha —every one expected it is own fate next. Looked for with the greatest impatience came—but what a scene did the ship upon a bed of r ains of them on one side, an of water on the other; our rinding and crying out at e beneath; going away by pie wever to show the unaccou kings of Providence, that appears to be the greatest sea lifted and est good, that the rocks, that beat us up so cely moved.—at the last th p, and did not She was a very thumping, although her dec in. We found go to pieces afterwards, the beat over a ledge of rocks, quarter of a mile ithout it, if she had struck every s at have perished. I now bink of getting on shore; so st my coat and shoes for a swim ed for a line to cry with ily could not find one, which gave time for recollection: 'This won't do for me to be the first man out of the ship, and first lieutenant; we may get to England again, and people may think I paid a great deal of attention to myself, and did not care for any body else. No, that won't do; instead of being first, I'll see every man, sick and well, out of her before me.'

"I now thought there was not a probability of the ship's going soon to pieces, therefore had not a thought of instant death; took a look round with a sort of philosophic eye, to see how the same situation affected my companions; and was not surprised to find the most swaggering, swearing bullies in fine weather, were now the most pitiful wretches on earth, when death appeared before them. Several people that could swim went overboard to try for shore; nine of them were drowned before our eyes. However, two got safe; by which means, with a line we got a hawser on shore, and made fast to the rocks, upon which many went, and arrived safe. There were some sick and wounded on board, who could not go this way; so we got a spare topsail yard from the chains, and got one end on shore and the other into the cabin window, so that most of the sick got ashore this way. As I had determined, so I was the last man out of the ship, which was about ten o'clock. The gale now began to break. Sir Hyde came to me, and taking me by the hand, was so affected as to be hardly able to speak: 'Archer, I am happy beyond expression to see you on shore; but look at our Phœnix!' I turned about, but could not say a single word, being too full; my mind had been so actively employed before, but every thing now rushed upon me at once, so that I could not contain myself, and I indulged for a full quarter of an hour. By twelve it was pretty moderate; got some sails on shore, and made tents; found great quantities of fish drove up by the sea in holes amongst the rocks, knocked up a fire, and had a most comfortable dinner. In the afternoon we made a stage from the cabin windows to the rocks, and got out some provisions and water, lest the ship should go to pieces, and then we must all perish with hunger and thirst, for we were upon a desolate part of the coast, and under a rocky mountain, which could not supply us with a single drop of water.

. . . . . .

"Slept comfortably this night; and the next day the idea of death languishing by degrees, the prospect of being prisoner, perhaps during the war, at the Havanna, and walking three hundred miles to it through the woods, was unpleasant; however, to save life for the present, employed this day in getting more provisions and water on shore, which was not an easy matter, on account of decks, guns, and rubbish that lay over them, and ten feet of water besides. In the evening I proposed to Sir Hyde to repair the remains of the only boat left; and that I would venture to Jamaica myself, and if I got safe, would bring back vessels to take them off—a proposal worth thinking of. It was next day agreed to; so got the cutter on shore, and set the carpenters to work on her. In two days she was ready; and at four o'clock in the afternoon I embarked with 4 volunteers, and a fortnight's provision: hoisted English colors as we put off from the shore, and received three cheers from the lads left behind, which we returned, and set sail with a light heart; having not the least doubt, that, with God's assistance, we should come back and bring them all off. Had a very squally night, and a very leaky boat, so as to keep two buckets constantly bailing. Steered her myself the whole night by the stars; and in the morning saw the Island of Jamaica, distance about twelve leagues. At eight in the evening arrived in Montego Bay.

"I must now begin to leave off, particularly as I have but half an hour to conclude, else my pretty little short letter will lose its passage, which I should not like, after being ten days at different times writing it, beating up with the convoy to the northward, which is a reason that this epistle will never read well; for I never sat down with a proper dispositon to go on with it; but as I know something of the kind would please you, I was resolved to finish it; yet it will not bear an overhaul; so don't expose your son's nonsense.

"But to proceed: Instantly sent off an express to to the admiral; another to Porcupine man of war; and went myself to Martha Brae, to get vessels, for all their vessels here, as well as many of their houses, were gone to Moco. Got three small vessels, and set out back again to Cuba; where I arrived the fourth day after leaving them. I thought the ship's crew would have devoured me on my landing; they wisked me upon their shoulders presently, and carried me to the tent where Sir Hyde was. I must omit many little anecdotes that happened on shore, for want of time; but I shall have a number of stories to tell you when I get alongside of you; and the next time I visit you, I shall not be in such a hurry to quit you as I was the last; for then I hoped my nest would have been pretty well feathered. But my tale is forgot. I found the Porcupine had arrived that day, and the lads had built a boat, almost ready for launching, that would hold fifty men; which was intended for another trial, in case I should have foundered.

Next day, embarked all our people that were left, amounting to 250; for some had died of the wounds they got coming on shore; others by drinking rum; and others had straggled into the country. All our vessels were so full of people, that we could no take away the few clothes from the wreck; that was a trifle, since our lives and liberties were saved.

"To make short of my story, we all arrived safe at Montego Bay; and shortly after at Port Royal, in the Janus, which was sent on purpose for us, and were all honorably acquitted for the loss of the ship.—I was made Admiral's aid de camp, and a little after sent down to St. Juan's, captain of the Resource, to bring what were left of the poor devils to Bluefields, on the Mosquito shore, and then to Jamaica, where they arrived after three months' absence, and without a prize, though I looked out hard off Portobello and Carthagena.

"Found, in my absence, that I had been appointed captain of the Tobago; where I remain his Majesty's most true and faithful servant, and my dear mother's most dutiful son,

"—— ARCHER."

AN ADMIRABLE STORY.

Extract of a letter written in the year 1792.

——Well, then, I have seen your friend J——, and find him exactly what you described him as being—a *humorist*. He seems to have imparted much of that character to every thing around him, both animate and inanimate. His servants are all admirably disciplined to second his whims, and his very furniture is, for the most part, adapted to the same purpose. Upon my arrival, for instance, after receiving me with much cordiality, in consequence of your letter of introduction, he invited me to sit down in an easy chair that stood by the fire-place; but I had scarcely complied with his request, when I started with horror from my seat upon the supposition that I had crushed a cat and her whole litter of kittens to death, so completely were the mingled and discordant tones of the animals imitated by the mechanism of the chair. This put me on my guard, and there was hardly any thing in the house afterwards, that I did not touch without apprehension. No other trick, however, was practised on me, and, as I found afterwards, I was indebted for such indulgence to one which they reserved for me at night, and which was such as, perhaps, all my English phlegm would not have enabled me to bear with patience. I escaped, however, being put to the proof, by the merest accident, the arrival of a poor Scotch surveyor, who was thought a fitter subject for the often repeated experiment.

My substitute was treated with great, indeed with extreme hospitality; he was helped to every thing to excess; his glass was never allowed to stand full or empty for one minute. The potations were suspended not until, and only, while the cloth was laying for supper, during and after which there were resumed with renovated energy. Our entertainer was like the landlord described by Addison; the liquor seemed to have no other effect upon himself than any other vessel in the house. It was not so with his Scotch guest, who was by this time much farther advanced upon the cruize of intoxication than *half seas over*,—he was literally *dead drunk*. In this state he was conducted to his chamber, a fine lofty Gothic apartment, with a bedstead that seemed coeval with the building. I say seemed, for hat was by no means the case, it being in reality, a modern structure, and entirely of the invention of our host. It was dark Mahogany, with its four posts extending completely to the ceiling of the chamber. The Scotchman, with a good deal of assistance, was soon undressed, and had his body politic deposited in this place of repose. All the party then retired, wishing him a good night, and removing the candle for fear of accident.

When the door was closed, I was for the first time made acquainted with the structure of the bedstead; which out

[illegible]—it.
[illegible]at washin
and all the
[illegible]on which he

POETRY.

We are much obliged to the writer of the following lines—and we really feel *sorry* that we had not been appointed Postmaster, as his good opinion of us, in this case, cost us *six* cents. We hope when L..... again writes us, he will recollect that we are not, nor ever expect to be a *Postmaster*.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TO A NEW BONNET.

O thou by fairy fingers made,
Whether of straw, gauze, silk or willow;
Found at the woodland's wild cascade,
Or bought beyond the roaring billlow.

We greet thee with welcome kind!
And may you shine in fancy's wreath—
You do not vex the inquirer's mind,
To find out what is hid beneath.

Gone is the hateful thing of Gauze,
And silk, that 's tied demurely over;
Intruding upon nature's laws,
And vexing to the gazing lover.

But hail to thee, thou dear "Calash,"
Emblem of morning in its lightness—
Revealing to us, eyes that flash
With loves, and joys, and young like brightness.

And hail to thee, surnamed the "dress,"
Twin sister of some clime more fair;
Sure ye were sent the world to bless,
And smooth the wrinkled brow of care.

The sun may hide his morning rays,
The moon refuse her evening graces;
But we'll not mourn for things like these,
While ladies show their sunny faces.

Ye groves! though frost your leaves should sear,
Withering the charms which nature lent ye,
We'll seek our inspiration here,
'Mong sweet blue eyes and curls so plenty.

B. L*****.

VARIETY.

MINISTER'S WIT.—We were lately in company with a young clergyman, who, as is not unusual, had his memory amply stored with anecdotes of his own order. Among others, he repeated many of Father Gay, of Hingham—a reverend old man, possessing much of the sly, caustic humor, which characterized the old English divines. A young minister having preached his first sermon in "Father Gay's" pulpit—and having, as he thought, done it with considerable eloquence, was anxious to obtain the approbation of his learned brother.—"Tell me sincerely, what you think of this first effort of mine?" "I think it sensible and well written," replied Mr. Gay, "but another text would have been more appropriate." "What would you have selected, Sir?" "When you preach it again, I would advise you to prefix this text: "Alas, master—for it was *borrowed!*"

A parson thinking to banter an honest Quaker, asked him where his religion was before George Fox's time? "Where thine was," said the Quaker, "before Harry Tudor's time. And now thou hast been so free with *me*," added the Quaker, "pray thee, let me ask *thee* a question. Where was Jacob going when he was turned of ten years of age? canst thou tell that?" "No, said the parson, nor you neither, I believe." "Yes I can," rep'ied the Quaker, "he was going into his eleventh year, was he not?"

A young dragoon officer, passing in review before Louis XIV. his horse made so sudden a movement, that his cap fell to the ground. One of his comrades stuck the point of his sword in it, and handed it to him. "Sandis," exclaimed the Gascon; "I would have been better plesed to have you stick your sword into my body than in my hat." The king overhearing this answer, asked the dragoon the reason of it. "Sire," said he, "I have credit with a surgeon; but I am not so fortunate with a hatter."

The late Lord Botetourt, upon once voting for the *cider tax*, observed as he was travelling through Herefordshire, that the populace were by no means in favor. He immediately stopped his coach, and giving a purse of guineas to the mob, said, "pray, gentlemen, if you will burn me, *burn me like a gentleman*; don't *roast me lingeringly*. I see you have not faggots enough."

A CIVIL REQUEST.—An old woman observing a sailor go by her door, and supposing it to be her son Billy, cried out, "Billy, Billy, where is my son Billy?" The sailor replied in a contemptuous manner, "go to the d—l for what I know." "Well, as you are going that way," said the old woman, "I wish you would get out of the way."

A LOVER, who used to black his mistress's boots and shoes, was chided for his laziness by the servants, to look at his master's pumps that had just been sent home. "How can you be such a dragoon, Tim?" said one of the girls. "Fie, fie," said Tim, "will me go out—don't you see its just dag to say, *make love*, Tim?"

A RARITY PUT.—Caleb Whitefoord, of punning memory, once observing a young lady very earnestly at work, knotting strings, asked her what she was doing? "Knotting, Sir," replied she, "Pray, Mr. Whitefoord, can you not?" "I *can not*, madam," answered he.

SUPERSCRIPTION.—A letter lately passed through the Newton-Stewart post office, bearing the following address:—"For the us o my cusin billy, who is Doctor Whiteside's labrireture sum whar in Ayr, carrit by Barny O'Calagan, coptoin o the prig an the Jessy, from Kirkcubrie, to the Newton O Stewart. Plase torn over." What follows was written on the sealed side of the letter:—Thunder and turf Billy did not my dull head foget to tell you that Jude was after going to be marrit yesterday—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

THEATRICAL JEUS D' ESPRIT.

Pope's first wife was a Miss Young, of Convent garden Theatre. On the morning after her marriage, she received the following epistle from Mrs. Martyr, of the same Theatre:—

"DEAR MADAM—Permit me to be one of the first in offering my congratulations. I have no doubt of your happiness; for I must confess, that if his Holiness had attacked me, good Protestant as am, I should not have had the resolution to die A MARTYR."

[*Scene, a country school house.*]

BOY.—G-l-a-ss.

TEACHER.—Well, what does that spell?

BOY.—Don't know.

TEACHER.—What's in the window at home?

BOY.—Why, dad's old breeches.

ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident occurred in Anson on Monday of last week. As three females were passing in the road through a piece of woods a large tree was blown down upon them, which instantly killed one and severely wounded another—the third escaped unhurt, having discovered the falling tree in season to avoid it.—*Somerset Jour.*

WHEELS.—Broad rimmed wheels, for stages and carriages of burden, are coming into very general use in Massachusetts. They are said to be altogether superior to narrow rimmed wheels.

BAD BUSINESS.—The whole amount of *damages* recovered in five suits lately terminated at Newport, was $51 72—and the *cost* $307 73.

The Tumbuctoo prince, who has been a slave in this country for the last thirty years, has been liberated by his master in Natches, and is now on his way to Africa to claim his right to the crown. His wife accompanies him.

MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at a great bargain, his SAW-MILL, GRIST-MILL, and CLAPBOARD MACHINE, all entirely new, having been built but about one year, of good Materials, and the work done in a faithful and workmanlike manner; they are eligibly situated on one of the best Water privileges in the country—the Dam is constructed mostly of Stone, and on a solid foundation. The GRIST-MILL has two run of Stones, with a good Bolt, and commands an extensive run of custom. The SAW-MILL and CLAPBOARD MACHINE are easily supplied with the best Timber, and are so situated that the supply is almost inexhaustible.

☞ Good Terms will be given

PHINEHAS HOWARD.

Howard's Gore, May 1, 1828. 4m 1

☞ *VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.*

The most valuable remedy discovered for all diseases of the LUNGS.

THIS Balsam has been found to be the most useful remedy discovered in *Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, Coughs and Pulmonary affections of every kind.* Though it may be doubted whether any medicine can prove effectual in confirmed consumptions, yet it will appear by the certificates that *this Balsam* has been found so, in cases which presented all the symptoms—and in extreme cases as there are undoubtedly such, which no medicine can cure, it will always be found useful in prolonging life, and rendering the patient easy and comfortable. In all those diseases which lead to consumptions it may be justly called *a Specific.* In common colds frequently a single dose taken in the evening is sufficient to effect a cure, and those who have used it usually keep it constantly by them, in case of any sudden exposure.

TESTIMONIES.

I was about two years since troubled with the following distressing symptoms:—Faintness of the stomach, pain through the back and shoulders and left side; tightness across the chest; difficulty of breathing; tickling in the throat, with a sense of suffocation; night sweats; loss of appetite, debility; swelling of the feet and ancles; occasional fever fits; raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing, more particularly morning and evening; total prostration of strength, with a disposition to be tortured with pillows when in bed; after trying various remedies without relief, I had recourse to the *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*, and was surprised to find the sudden and effectual relief it gave me, and that these distressing symptoms gradually disappeared. Since that time I have never thought of doing without it, but keep it constantly by me, in case of any tendency to the above complaints.

MARY GREEN.

Boston, Jan. 1827.

Mr. Wm. Masters, of Boston, certifies that his wife, having taken a very violent cold, which produced a severe pain in the side, stricture across the breast, loss of appetite, severe cough, with spitting of blood, profuse night sweats, &c. was restored to perfect health by the use of this Balsam.

Many more certificates of the virtues of this truly valuable medicine, might be adduced, if it were necessary. Several others from Gentlemen of the first respectability are attached to the directions around each bottle

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam may be obtained of Asa Barton, at the Oxford Bookstore, who is Agent for the sale of it, in this part of the State. Price 50 cts. a bottle.

Norway, Jan. 1st, 1828. eop

LINCOLN & EDMANDS,

59 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON,

Publish and keep for sale the following Valuable SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE BIBLICAL READER, consisting of selections from the Sacred Scriptures, with Questions and Reflections for the use of Schools, by Rev. J. L. Blake, Rector of St. Matthew's Church, and Principal of a Female Academy, Boston.

Extract from the Preface.

It is a well known fact that many of the most interesting portions of the Bible are sometimes interspersed with catalogues of difficult names and subjects, not particularly suited for a Class Book in Schools, which evinces the propriety and utility of a compilation in which the parts not adapted to Schools may be omitted. The Biblical Reader is designed to accomplish this object, and to furnish our Schools with selections from the Sacred Volume, interesting and instructive to the rising generation, and also to revive in our seminaries the reading of the Holy Scriptures, which, of late years, has been too much neglected. And it is believed, that the use of this compilation, which presents a connected view of the beauties of divine truth, of the salutary precepts, friendly warnings, encouraging promises, and historical and biographical narratives, with which the Bible abounds, will increase a thirst in the young pupil, and indeed in every reader, to become more intimately acquainted with the whole inspired volume.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Zion's Herald. "A new and interesting School Book has just been published by Messrs. Lincoln & Edmands, entitled the Biblical Reader, or interesting extracts from the Sacred Scriptures. The *Practical Observations* at the close of each chapter are truly excellent, and we commend the work to the attention and patronage of parents, teachers and youth."

From the American Journal of Education.

The object of this excellent volume is to furnish schools with such selections from the sacred volume as appeared peculiarly interesting and instructive to the rising generation. The book is arranged in chapters, each embracing a distinct portion of the Scriptures, and forming a lesson of moderate length. Questions intended to secure the pupil's attention, and impress the subject on his memory, are annexed to every chapter, and a few practical observations are suggested, as a proper conclusion of the lesson. The plan of this work, is, we think, one which cannot fail to render it eminently useful. We quote, from the preface, the following valuable directions for the use of this book; as the exercise suggested would certainly be entitled to a place among valuable improvements in instruction

"At the appointed hour for beginning the school, and before any studies or recitations are introduced, let one of the scholars read aloud, distinctly and reverently, one of the chapters; while one is thus reading, let all be profound silence; and to insure the attention of the whole school to what is read, each one should be liable to be called to answer the few questions which follow each chapter. When the reading is finished, the questions answered, the instructor should read, impressively, the practical observations which succeed."

From the Christian Watchman.

The Biblical Reader we cannot but regard with decided approbation. The design in which it originated, viz. to promote more general use of the Scriptures in seminaries of learning, is one, of which every real friend of the rising generation must heartily approve. The selections are judiciously made, from both the Old and New Testament. The omission, in the Biblical Reader, of those passages and expressions in the sacred writings, which would be likely to diminish in youth, that solemnity with which these writings should be read, is one of its excellencies. The questions designed to be proposed at the close of the respective chapters, are well designed to secure attention to the exercise of reading. The Practical Observations are well adapted to the purpose, explained by the author. The whole, we think that this compilation would be placed among a choice collection of School Books, which will be used in Academies and Schools, of highest merit. We cheerfully and earnestly recommend the public patronage."

From the Episcopal Register and Magazine published in Middlebury.

"We have been furnished a copy of the Biblical Reader, and avail ourselves of this method and opportunity to express our cordial approbation of the plan of the work, and in the manner which it is executed. Large and judiciously selected portions of Holy Scripture, which dark passages and difficult words, which seldom found to occur, are compiled in an ordinary sized 12mo. volume, divided into various sections and pauses, accompanied by leading questions, and a very short commentary upon each. In its place, its designed uses, the Biblical Reader cannot fail, we think, to be employed to benefit. And we cannot but think, that the christian public will have sufficient interest to appreciate, and liberality to reward, the immeasurable efforts, for the spiritual benefit of the young, of the Reverend Author."

From the Boston Recorder and Telegraph.

"Whatever could be done by the influence exerted on the minds of early instructors, and by means of early associations, if the pupils should be furnished with a deep interest in the Bible, and made use of in our schools, we are astonished that the books for reading books, been delayed so long. We should have a dozen years ago, especially, it was thought, that no portion of in many schools, the Bible were introduced. the Bible was read, positively immoral, ed, containing expressions, and al and profane. that parent, who loves his children their true welfare, consider how fare, for young minds treasure up and associations, and we are sure they dismissed that temptations should be thrown in their way. But the contrary, the Bible, or some of important truths he placed at school, this same disposition until what they read with their own—to adopt it on trust—to take for granted—is put too good or sooner or later may be the means, speakable good to them an unhave examined just published entitled, the Bible tracts from the chosen, together

ations at the close of each chapter, and also a few questions for the examination of scholars. The number of pages is 472, 12mo.—Of 237 chapters which it contains, 163 are from the Old Testament, and 72 from the New. Several of the most interesting scenes are illustrated with vignettes, of which there are 29.

From Rev. Stephen Farley, A. M. Preceptor of the Atkinson Academy, N. H.

"The Biblical Reader is a Book with which am well pleased. The contents being wholly from the Holy Scriptures cannot be otherwise than excellent. This excellence is greatly enhanced by the judicious selection of the Compiler; and by the apt, instructive, and interesting remarks, appended to each chapter. It is a choice Manual for the school and for the family. I think the work will have patronage, and I am sure the patronage will be useful."

LINCOLN & EDMANDS,

59 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON,

Publish and keep for sale the following Valuable

SCHOOL BOOKS:

THE PRONOUNCING ENGLISH READER, being Murray's Reader, accented by Israel Alger, Jr. Printed on handsome stereotype plates and good paper, and ornamented with cuts. Price 62 and 75 cents.

Notice of the Pronouncing Introduction and Reader, from the Journal of Education.

"These books are valuable contributions to a general and extensive reformation in the style of reading. The department of pronunciation is treated with a rigor and closeness of attention, which it has never before received.—Every word in which any mistake could be made, is carefully and distinctly marked. If these editions of Murray's Reading Books should obtain, as we hope they will, the exclusive currency in our schools in town and country, it would take but a few years to produce a uniform and correct pronunciation throughout the United States. In this edition of these justly popular works, the progress of improvement in the schools of this country, has outstripped that in England. School Books, such as these before us, would be of great service there, in rooting out the provincial peculiarities which are still suffered to remain in too many places.

ASA BARTON, AGENT,

HAS just received, for sale, Razors *of a Superior quality and finish, warranted Good, or no sale*—Razor Straps; Shears; Scissors, from 12 1-2 to 75 cents; *Handsome Patterns*; Roger's superior Penknives, single and double bladed; Steel Pens; Mathematical Instruments; Gunter's Scales; Dividers; Glass, Cork, and other Inkstands; Inkpowder and Ink; Sand Boxes and Sand; Wafers; Lead and Slate Pencils; Drawing Paper; Paint Brushes, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Carving Knives and Forks; Table Steels; Iron, and Britannia Table Spoons; Clothes, Hair, and Shaving Brushes; Powder Flasks; Snuff Boxes; Cigar Boxes; Graters; Cork Screws; Plain and Mounted Chaise Whips; Table Bells; Brass Padlocks; Elastic and Iron Knitting Pins; Needles of the first quality; Thimbles; Wound Wire; Spectacles, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold cheap for cash only. Persons in want will recollect that the articles offered are of a good quality; and as our trade is for all CASH prices are *low.*

THE Subscriber is Agent for the sale of the following Medicines, viz.:—

Johnson's Opodeldoc; Lees family Pills; Dean's Rheumatic Pills; Jewett's Vegetable Pills; Relfe's Asthmatic Pills; Relfe's Antibilious Pills; Relfe's female Pills; Cambrian toothache Pills; Johnson's Jaundice Bitters; Jewett's vegetable Stomach Plaster; Dumfries, Thompsons, and Frink's Eye Water; Anderson's Cough Drops; Brown's Drops for Fits; British Oil; Albert's Specific; Parker's Panacea; Albion Corn Plaster; Pulmonary Balsam; Remedy for Intemperance.

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Camphor; Picra; Cream Tartar, Sugar of Lead, &c. &c. All which are of the first quality. ASA BARTON.

ASA BARTON, AGENT,

HAS for sale at Portland prices

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of almost all descriptions; Head Dresses; Collars; wide Bobbinett Lace; Footings; Mecklin Laces; Edgings; Pearlings; Insertings; Wreaths and flowers; with a general assortment of *Silks*; *Satins*; Batistes; Cambric, &c. for Bonnetts; together with the necessary trimmings—ALL CHEAP. May 31.

LAWS FOR 1828.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Glazier & Co.'s edition of the Laws for 1828. Also part first, vol. 2 of the public Laws, from 1822, to 1823, inclusive—with a complete index.

ALSO—A few copies of *Mr. Bisbe's* Thanksgiving sermon, delivered in Portland.

June 5, 1828. 3w 6

Cordage, Cut Nails and Ducks.

THOMAS BROWNE—

No. 10, LONG WHARF, PORTLAND,

AGENT for the State of Maine, for the sale of Patent Cordage, made by Robbins, of Plymouth.—Also Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes, from 3d to 60d, manufactured by Boston Iron Company. Duck, of various prices; Anchors and Chain Cables.

It is presumed that the quality, price, and time for the above articles, will give entire satisfaction.—*Portland. Aug. 14, 1827.*—1y-163

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS

CONSTANTLY for sale at the Oxford Bookstore.

Insurance against FIRE.

THE Directors of the *Maine Mutual Fire Insurance Company*, established at Gorham, in the County of Cumberland, according to an Act of Incorporation, inform the public, that they have commenced issuing *Policies of Insurance* against loss or damage by Fire, on Dwelling houses and other Buildings, House-hold Furniture and Merchandize, in the Counties of York, Cumberland and Oxford, (except in populous towns on the sea-board) to the amount of *three fourths* of their value, for the term of six years, without renewal of the Policy during that term.

Every person who Insures his property in this Company becomes a member, and is entitled to all its privileges. An easy and effectual mode of security is now offered against that kind of loss, which the greatest care and prudence cannot always prevent, and which, in an unexpected moment, reduces individuals and families to great embarrassment and distress. Those who neglect so favorable an opportunity to protect themselves from loss, will have little ground to solicit relief from the public.

A note will be taken (not on interest) for the amount of the *premium* for the whole term of Insurance. *Three per cent.* of which note will be required in *money* and endorsed thereon, when the Policy is delivered, for the incidental expenses that may arise in conducting the concern; and the residue of said note will be subject only to an assessment on the same, *when a loss shall happen.* The *notes* will *vary* according to the different *rates of Insurance*, the *lowest rate* being fixed at *four per cent.* on the sum insured, and the *highest*, (except the property be deemed *hazardous*) at *eight per cent.* as explained in the *By-Laws* of said Company, a copy of which will be delivered to each member, when he takes his Policy.

To illustrate the above more clearly, suppose for example. A insures $1000 on his buildings at 4 *per cent.*—a note will be required for $10; 3 *per cent.* of which, viz.: $1 20 must be paid in *cash*, which is all that is demanded for the whole term of six years, unless a loss should occur; except *fifty cents* to be paid to the Secretary for each Policy. In like manner, if $500 be insured at the *same rate*, the *note* will be $20, and *three per cent.* on the same, will be *sixty cents.* At the expiration of the term of Insurance, that portion of the note, not required as before specified, will be given up to the signer.

No member is held answerable beyond the amount of his *Deposite note*: to secure which, no written mortgage is required—the Act of Incorporation (which is annexed to each Policy) having given *lien* upon the estate, to the amount of the same. In case of *sale or alienation of the property*, (notice of which, must be immediately transmitted to the Secretary,) the note is to be given up, after all assessments (if any) have been paid, and the Policy to be cancelled.

As this Institution is designed *particularly for the country*, and is founded on the just principles, of equal and mutual benefit to all its members, it is desirable that our fellow-citizens generally, in the *interior towns*, should unite with us in so useful and benevolent an object. Policies to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars have already been issued. No Insurance will be made on *Mills* or *Manufactories.*

A Board of Directors are annually chosen, to superintend and manage the concerns of the Company. The following are the Officers elected the present year:—Toppan Robie, Dudley Folsom, Nathaniel Merrill, Thomas S. Bowles, Joseph Hamblin, 3d, Alexander McLellan, and David Harding, of Gorham, *Directors*

TOPPAN ROBIE, *President.*
JACOB S. SMITH, *Secretary.*
JOSIAH PIERCE, Jun. *Treasurer.*

☞ *Application for Insurance to be made at the Office of the Secretary, in Gorham, or to their several Agents.*

N. B. LEVI WHITMAN, Esq. of Bay Village, is an authorized Agent for the Company.

June 5. 3w*6

ERUDITION.

MISS JONES would inform her friends and the Public, that she has removed her SCHOOL from Norway Village to the upper part of the Town, near the Congregational Meeting-House, and expects to commence her SUMMER TERM, on Monday, the last day of June.

Norway, May 30. 3w*6

THE OBSERVER

Is published every Thursday Morning, by

ASA BARTON,

(FOR THE PROPRIETORS,)

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ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted three weeks at one dollar per square—less than a square, seventy-five cents. Notices at the usual price.

☞ The Publisher deems it expedient to give notice, that, while he shall always endeavor to be literally correct, he will not hold himself responsible for any error in advertisement beyond the amount of its insertion.

OXFORD OBSERVER

Vol. IV. NORWAY, Maine,) THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1828. No. 208.

MISCELLANY.

From the National Gazette.

The following truly characteristic description of a hurricane, and of the loss of a vessel, (the British ship of war Phœnix,) was written by the first Lieutenant of that ship, and copied verbatim from his manuscript.

"October the 2d, spoke to the Barbadoes off Port Antonia in the evening.—About seven at night it began to snuffle, At eleven monstrous heavy appearance with a eastward—close reefed the from the Hyde sent for me—'What topsails. Sir have we Archer?' sort of weather, and has a very ugly 'It blows a little, look; if we were in any other country but this, I should say we were going to have a gale of wind.' 'Aye, it looks so, very often here, when there is no wind at all; however, don't hoist the topsails till it clears a little; there is no trusting any country.' At twelve I was relieved; the weather had the same look; however, they made sail upon her, but we had a very dirty night. At eight in the morning I came up again; found it blowing hard from E. N. E. with close reefed topsails upon the ship, heavy squalls at times. Sir Hyde came upon deck—'Well, Archer, what do you think of it?' 'Oh sir, 'tis only a touch of the times—we shall have an observation at twelve o'clock; the clouds are beginning to break; it will clear up at noon, or else blow hard afterwards.'—I wish it would clear up, but I doubt it much; I was once in a hurricane in the East Indies, and the beginning of it had much the same appearance as this; so take in the topsails—we have plenty of sea-room."

"At twelve the gale increasing still, we wore ship to keep us near mid channel, between Jamaica and Cuba, as possible; at one the gale increasing still; at two, 'harder yet—it still blows harder!' reefed the courses and furled them, brought to under a foul mizen staysail, head to the northward. In the evening, no signs of weather taking off, but every appearance of increasing, prepared for a proper gale of wind; secured all the sails with spare gaskets; good rolling tackles upon the yards; spanned the booms; saw the boats all made fast; new lashed the guns—double-breeched the lower deckers; saw that the carpenters had the tarpaulins and battens all ready for hatchways; got the top gallant masts down upon deck; jib boom and spritsail yard fore and aft; in fact every thing we could think of to make a snug ship.

"The poor devils of birds now began to find the uproar in the elements, for numbers came on board of us, both of sea and land kinds; some I took notice of, which happened to be to leeward, turned to windward like a ship; tack and tack; for they could not fly against it; and when they had come over the the ship, dash themselves on the deck, and never attempt to stir till picked up; and when let go again, would not leave the ship, but endeavor to hide themselves from the wind. At eight o'clock a hurricane; the sea roaring, but the wind still steady to a point; did not ship a spoonful of water; however, got the hatchways all secured, expecting what would be the consequence should the wind shift; placed the carpenters by the main mast with broad axes, knowing from experience, that at the moment when you may want to cut away to save the ship, an axe may not be found.—Went to supper—bread, cheese and porter; the purser frightened out of his wits about his bread bags; the two marine officers as white as sheets, not understanding the ship's working so much, and the noise of the lower deck guns, which by this time made a pretty screeching to people not used to it; it seemed as if the whole ship's side was going at each roll. Wooden, our carpenter, was at all this time smoking his pipe and laughing at the doctor; the second lieutenant upon deck, the third in his hammock. At ten o'clock I tho't to get a little sleep; came to look into my cot; it was full of water; for every seam, by the straining of the ship, had begun to leak; stretched myself therefore, upon deck between two chests and left orders to be called should the least thing happen.

"At twelve a midshipman came to me—'Mr. Archer we are just going to wear ship.' 'Oh very well, I will be up directly; what sort of weather have you got?' 'It blows a hurricane.'—Went upon deck, found Sir Hyde there; 'It blows damn'd hard, Archer.' 'It does indeed, sir.' I dont know that I ever remember its blowing so hard before; but the ship makes very good weather of it upon this tack, as she bows the sea; but we must wear her, as the wind has shifted to the S. E. and we are drawing right upon Cuba; so do you go forward, and have some hands stand by; loose the lee yard arm of the foresail, and when she is right before the wind whip the clue garnet close up and roll the sail up.' 'Sir, there is no canvass can stand against this a moment; if we attempt to loose him, he'll fly in ribbands in a moment, and we may loose three or four of our people; she will wear by manning the fore shrouds.' 'No, I don't think she will.' 'I'll answer for it, sir; I have seen it tried several times on the coast of America with success.' 'Well, try it; if she does not wear, we can only loose the foresail afterwards.' This was a great condescension from such a man as Sir Hyde.—However, by sending about two hundred people into the fore rigging, after a hard struggle she wore; found she did not make so good weather on this tack as the other, for as the sea began to run across, she had not time to rise from one sea before another dashed against her. Began to think we should lose our masts, as the ship lay very much along, by the pressure of the wind constantly upon the yards and masts alone; for the poor mizzen staysail had gone in shreds long before, and the sails began to fly from the yards through the gaskets into coach whips. My God! to think that the wind could have such force!

"Sir Hyde now sent to see what was the matter between decks, as there was a good deal of noise. As soon as I was below one of the marine officers calls out, 'Good God! Mr. Archer we are sinking; the water is up to my cot.—Poo, poo, as long as it is not over your mouth you are well off, what the devil do you make this noise for?' I found there was some water between decks but nothing to be alarmed at; scuttled the deck, and let it run into the well; found she made a great deal of water through the sides and decks; turned the watch below to the pumps, though only two feet of water in the well; but expected to be kept constantly at work now, as the ship labored much, with hardly a part above water but the quarter deck, and that but seldom. 'Come, pump away my boys. Carpenters, get the weather chain pump rigged.' 'All ready, sir.' 'Then man it and keep both pumps going.'

"At two o'clock the chain pump was choaked; set the carpenters at work to clear it; the two hand pumps at work upon deck. The ship gained upon us, while our chain pumps were idle; in a quarter of an hour they were at work again, and we began to gain upon her. While I was standing at the pumps, cheering the people, the carpenter's mate came running to me with a face as long as my arm—Oh, sir, the ship has sprung aleak in the gunner's room. 'Go then,' and tell the carpenter to come to me, but don't speak a word to any one else.' 'Mr. Goodinch, I am told here is a leak in the Gunner's room, go and see what is the matter, but don't alarm any body, and come and make your report privately to me.' A little after this he returned: 'Sir, there's nothing there 'tis only the water washing up between the timbers that this booby has taken for a leak.' Oh, very well; go upon deck, and see if you can keep any of the water from washing down below.'—Sir, I have had four people constantly keeping the hatchway secure, but there is such a weight of water upon deck that no body can bear it when the ship rolls.'

"Shortly afterwards the gunner came to me; 'Mr. Archer, I should be glad you would step this way into the magazine for a moment.' I thought some damned thing was the matter here?' 'The ground tier of powder is spoiled; and I want to show you that it is not out of carelessness in me in stowing it, for no powder in the world could be better stowed: Now, sir, what am I to do? if you don't speak to Sir Hyde, he will be angry with me.' I could not but smile, to see how easy he took the danger of the ship, and said to him, 'Let us shake off the gale of wind first; and talk of the damaged powder afterwards.'

"At four, we had gained upon the ship a little, and I went upon deck, it being my watch. The second lieutenant relieved me at the pumps. Who can attempt to describe the appearance of things upon deck? If I was to write forever I could not give you an idea of it: a total darkness all above; the sea on fire, running as it were in Alps, or Peaks of Teneriffe; mountains are too common an idea; wind roaring louder than thunder; (absolutely no flight of imagination;) the whole made more terrible, if possible, by a very uncommon kind of blue lightning. The poor ship very much pressed yet doing what she could; shaking her sides and groaning at every stroke. Sir Hyde upon deck lashed to windward. I soon lashed myself along side of him, and told him the situation of things below; the ship not making more water than might be expected from such weather; that I was only afraid of a gun breaking loose. I am not in the least afraid of that; I have commanded her six years, and have had many a gale of wind in her, so that her iron work is pretty well tried, which always gives way first. Hold fast! that was an ugly sea; we must lower the yards, I believe, Archer—the ship is much pressed.' 'If we attempt, sir, we shall lose them, for a man aloft can do nothing; besides, their mainmast is a spring mast; I wish it was overboard without carrying any thing else along with it; but that can soon be done, the gale cannot last forever, 'twill soon be daylight now.'

"Found by the master's watch it was five o'clock, though but a little after four by ours; glad it was so near daylight, and looked for it with much anxiety. Cuba, thou art much in our way! Another ugly sea! Sent a midshipman to bring news from the pumps; the ship was gaining on them very much, for the had broke one of their chains, but 'twas almost mended again. News from the pump again; she still gains! a heavy sea Black water from leeward half way up the quarter deck; filled one of the cutters upon the booms, and tore her all to pieces; the ship lying almost upon her beam ends, and not attempting to rise again. Word from below that the ship still gained on them, as they could not stir to the pumps, she lay so much along. Said to Sir Hyde, 'This is no time, sir, to think of saving the masts; shall we cut the mainmast away?' 'Aye, as fast you can.' I accordingly went into the weather chain with a pole-axe to cut away the lanyards; the boatswain to leeward, and the carpenters stood by the mast we were all ready; when a violent sea broke right on board of us, carried every thing upon deck away, filled the ship full of water; the main and mizen masts went, the ship righted, and was: the last struggle of sinking under us. As soon as we could shake our head above the water, Sir Hyde exclaimed 'We are gone at last, Archer, foundered at sea!' 'Yes, sir, farewell, and the Lord have mercy on us!' I then turned about to look forward at the ship, and thought she was struggling to get rid of some of the water; but all in vain; she was almost full below. 'O Almighty! I thank thee that now I am leaving this world which I have always considered as only a passage to a better; I die with full hope of thy mercies, through the merits of Jesus Christ thy son, our Saviour.' I then felt sure that I could swim; as by that means I might be a quarter of an hour longer dying than a man who could not, as it is impossible to divest ourselves of a wish to preserve life. At the end of these reflections, I thought I felt the ship tilt, and grinding our feet; it was so. 'Sir the ship is ashore.'—'What do you say?' 'The ship is ashore, sir, we may save ourselves yet.' By this time the quarter deck was full of men that had come up from below, and the cry was mercy upon us! flying about on all quarters.

"This made every body sensible now that she was ashore, for every stroke threatened a total dissolution of her whole frame; found she was stern ashore, as the bow broke the sea a good deal, though it was washing clean over at every stroke. Sir Hyde—'keep to the quarter deck, my lads, when she goes to pieces, 'tis your best chance.' A provided circumstance got the foremost away, that she might not pay round broadside to; lost five men cutting away foremast, by the breaking of a sea board, just as the mast went; that was nothing—every one expected it would be his own fate next. Looked for daybreak with the greatest impatience; at last it came—but what a scene did it show us! the ship upon a bed of rocks, mountains of them on one side, and colleras of water on the other; our poop in grinding and crying out at every stroke beneath; going away by pieces; however to show the unaccountable workings of Providence, that often which appears to be the greatest evil proves to be the greatest good, that merciful sea lifted and beat us up so high among the rocks, that at the last the ship scarcely moved.—She was a very strong ship, and did not go to pieces at first thumping, although her decks bilged in. We found afterwards, that she had beat over a ledge of rocks, about a quarter of a mile without us; there, if she had struck every soul of us must have perished. I now began to think of getting on shore; so stripped off my coat and shoes for a swim, and looked for a line to carry with me, luckily could not find one, which gave time for recollection: 'This won't do for me to be the first man out of the ship, and first lieutenant; we may get to England again, and people may think I paid a great deal of attention to myself, and did not care for any body else. No, that won't do; instead of being first, I'll see every man, sick and well, out of her before me.'

"I now thought there was not a probability of the ship's going soon to pieces, therefore had not a thought of instant death; took a look round with a sort of philosophic eye, to see how the same situation affected my companions; and was not surprised to find the most swaggering, swearing bullies in fine weather, were now the most pitiful wretches on earth, when death appeared before them. Several people that could swim went overboard to try for shore; nine of them were drowned before our eyes. However, two got safe; by which means, with a line we got a hawser on shore, and made fast to the rocks, upon which many went, and arrived safe. There were some sick and wounded on board, who could not go this way; so we got a spare topsail yard from the chains, and got one end on shore and the other into the cabin window, so that most of the sick got ashore this way. As I had determined, so I was the last man out of the ship, which was about ten o'clock. The gale now began to break. Sir Hyde came to me, and taking me by the hand, was so affected as to be hardly able to speak: 'Archer, I am happy beyond expression to see you on shore; but look at our Phœnix!' I turned about, but could not say a single word, being too full; my mind had been so actively employed before, but every thing now rushed upon me at once, so that I could not contain myself, and I indulged for a full quarter of an hour. By twelve it was pretty moderate; got some sails on shore, and made tents; found great quantities of fish drove up by the sea in holes amongst the rocks, knocked up a fire, and had a most comfortable dinner. In the afternoon we made a stage from the cabin windows to the rocks, and got out some provisions and water, lest the ship should go to pieces, and then we must all perish with hunger and thirst, for we were upon a desolate part of the coast, and under a rocky mountain, which could not supply us with a single drop of water.

"Slept comfortably this night; and the next day the idea of death languishing by degrees, the prospect of being prisoner, perhaps during the war, at the Havanna, and walking three hundred miles to it through the woods, was unpleasant; however, to save life for the present, employed this day in getting more provisions and water on shore, which was not an easy matter, on account of decks, guns, and rubbish that lay over them, and ten feet of water besides. In the evening I proposed to Sir Hyde to repair the remains of the only boat left; and that I would venture to Jamaica myself, and if I got safe, would bring back vessels to take them off—a proposal worth thinking of. It was next day agreed to; so got the cutter on shore, and set the carpenters to work on her. In two days she was ready; and at four o'clock in the afternoon I embarked with 4 volunteers, and a fortnight's provision: hoisted English colors as we put off from the shore, and received three cheers from the lads left behind, which we returned, and set sail with a light heart; having not the least doubt, that, with God's assistance, we should come back and bring them all off. Had a very squally night, and a very leaky boat, so as to keep two buckets constantly bailing. Steered her myself the whole night by the stars; and in the morning saw the Island of Jamaica, distance about twelve leagues. At eight in the evening arrived in Montego Bay.

"I must now begin to leave off, particularly as I have but half an hour to conclude, else my pretty little short letter will lose its passage, which I should not like, after being ten days at different times writing it, beating up with the convoy to the northward, which is a reason that this epistle will never read well; for I never sat down with a proper dispositon to go on with it; but as I know something of the kind would please you, I was resolved to finish it; yet it will not bear an overhaul; so don't expose your son's nonsense.

"But to proceed: Instantly sent off an express to to the admiral; another to Porcupine man of war; and went myself to Martha Brae, to get vessels, for all their vessels here, as well as many of their houses, were gone to Moco. Got three small vessels, and set out back again to Cuba; where I arrived the fourth day after leaving them. I thought the ship's crew would have devoured me on my landing; they wisked me upon their shoulders presently, and carried me to the tent where Sir Hyde was. I must omit many little anecdotes that happened on shore, for want of time; but I shall have a number of stories to tell you when I get alongside of you; and the next time I visit you, I shall not be in such a hurry to quit you as I was the last; for then I hoped my nest would have been pretty well feathered. But my tale is forgot. I found the Porcupine had arrived that day, and the lads had built a boat, almost ready for launching, that would hold fifty men; which was intended for another trial, in case I should have foundered.

Next day, embarked all our people that were left, amounting to 250; for some had died of the wounds they got coming on shore; others by drinking rum; and others had straggled into the country. All our vessels were so full of people, that we could no take away the few clothes from the wreck; that was a trifle, since our lives and liberties were saved.

"To make short of my story, we all arrived safe at Montego Bay; and shortly after at Port Royal, in the Janus, which was sent on purpose for us, and were all honorably acquitted for the loss of the ship—I was made Admiral's aid de camp, and a little after sent down to St. Juan's, captain of the Resource, to bring what were left of the poor devils to Bluefields, on the Mosquito shore, and then to Jamaica, where they arrived after three months' absence, and without a prize, though I looked out hard off Portobello and Carthagena.

"Found, in my absence, that I had been appointed captain of the Tobago; where I remain his Majesty's most true and faithful servant, and my dear mother's most dutiful son,

"—— ARCHER."

AN ADMIRABLE STORY.

Extract of a letter written in the year 1792.

——Well, then, I have seen your friend J——, and find him exactly what you described him as being—a *humorist*. He seems to have imparted much of that character to every thing around him, both animate and inanimate. His servants are all admirably disciplined to second his whims, and his very furniture is, for the most part, adapted to the same purpose. Upon my arrival, for instance, after receiving me with much cordiality, in consequence of your letter of introduction, he invited me to sit down in an easy chair that stood by the fire-place; but I had scarcely complied with his request, when I started with horror from my seat upon the supposition that I had crushed a cat and her whole litter of kittens to death, so completely were the mingled and discordant tones of the animals imitated by the mechanism of the chair. This put me on my guard, and there was hardly any thing in the house afterwards, that I did not touch without apprehension. No other trick, however, was practised on me, and, as I found afterwards, I was indebted for such indulgence to one which they reserved for me at night, and which was such as, perhaps, all my English phlegm would not have enabled me to bear with patience. I escaped, however, being put to the proof, by the merest accident, the arrival of a poor Scotch surveyor, who was thought a fitter subject for the often repeated experiment.

My substitute was treated with great, indeed with extreme hospitality; he was helped to every thing to excess; his glass was never allowed to stand full or empty for one minute. The potations were suspended not until, and only, while the cloth was laying for supper, during and after which there were resumed with renovated energy. Our entertainer was like the landlord described by Addison; the liquor seemed to have no other effect upon himself than any other vessel in the house. It was not so with his Scotch guest, who was by this time much farther advanced upon the cruize of intoxication than *half seas over*,—he was literally *dead drunk*. In this state he was conducted to his chamber, a fine lofty Gothic apartment, with a bedstead that seemed coeval with the building. I say seemed, for that was by no means the case, it being in reality, a modern structure, and entirely of the invention of our host. It was dark Mahogany, with its four posts extending completely to the ceiling of the chamber. The Scotchman, with a good deal of assistance, was soon undressed, and had his body politic deposited in this place of repose. All the party then retired, wishing him a good night, and removing the candle for fear of accident.

When the door was closed, I was for the first time made acquainted with the structure of the bedstead, which cut

host considered as his masterpiece. Upon the touching of a spring outside the door, the bed was so acted upon by a pully, that it ascended slowly and smoothly through the four posts, until it came within two or three feet of the ceiling. The snoring of the Scotchman was the signal for touching the spring and he was soon at the proper altitude. The trick, to be sure, might have cost him his neck, but *Deuce may care* was the reply of J—— to my suggestion to the effect. The servants, as I before observed, are all so disciplined to second the mischievous fun of their master, that they required no instructions how to act. In one moment the house was in an uproar; cries of—fire! fire! were heard in different directions. A pile of shavings was set in a blaze opposite the very window where poor Sawney slept. J——'s voice was continually heard, exclaiming, "Good Heavens! save the poor Scotch gentleman, if possible; the flames have got into the room just under him!"—at this moment we heard him fall and bellow out. A sudden silence took place—every light was extinguished, and the whole house seemed to be buried in the most profound repose. The Scotchman's voice could alone be heard, roaring out in the high dialect of his country for assistance. At length, two of the men servants, in their shirts, entered the room with a candle just lit, and yawning, as if immediately roused from their sleep. They found him sprawling on the floor—"Lord bless us, sir! what is the matter with you?"—"Matter! (says he)—why, isn't the house on fire?"——"God forbid, sir!"—"What was the reason of the cries of fire, fire, then?"—Bless you, sir, you must have been dreaming; why there's not so much as mouse stirring, and his honor and the whole family have been asleep these three hours." The Scotchman now gave up all testimony of his own sense—"I must ha' been dreaming, indeed, and ha' hurt myself by falling out of the bed."—"Hurt yourself, sir,—not much, I hope, the bed is so low"—and by this time it had been made to descend to its first level. The poor Scot was quite confused—quite ashamed at disturbing the family; begged a thousand pardons—accompanied the servants to the door, closed it after them, and was left once more in the dark.

But the last act of the pantomime was not yet performed—The spring had been immediately touched, upon closing the door, and the bed was soon beyond the reach of our guest.—We could hear him groping about, and uttering frequently ejaculations of astonishment.—He easily found the bed posts: but it was in vain for him to endeavor to get in. He moved his hands up and down. His leg was often lifted by way of stepping in, but always encountered the floor by its descent. He uttered "curses not loud but deep," for fear of again disturbing the family. He concluded himself to be in the possession of the devil. In short, when it was found, by his silence, that he had given up the task as hopeless, and had disposed of himself upon one of the chairs, the bed was allowed to slide down again, and in the morning Sawney could not but express his astonishment at not having been able to find it in the dark.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

WILL THEY BELIEVE IT NOW?

We have repeatedly adverted to the fact that the Hon. TIMOTHY PICKERING was a zealous advocate of Gen. Jackson's claims to the presidency. Our statements have been denied—and that oracle of faction, the Patriot, has more than once given its readers to understand that *Pickering* was among the friends of Mr. Adams.

The following is an extract from a letter written by *Timothy Pickering* to *Philip Van Cortlandt* of New York, dated Salem, April 15, 1828. It is a curious document, and will doubtless be taken as an evidence of the conversion of this veteran federalist to the *republican* faith!

"You, my friend, are an old soldier of the revolution, and if you place any value on my opinion as a fellow soldier, you will permit me to express it in relation to General Jackson. And, after an attentive examination of his measures for the defence of New Orleans, they appear to me the dictates of the highest order. I assure you that my confidence in his military talents, his prompt decision—and energetic execution which characterize a true leader, recommend an army. And I was thus confirmed, incompetent to [illegible] about the measures considered to promote the welfare of his country in time of invasion? The [illegible] Secretary will soon [illegible] subject to which it [illegible] Police, the most common subject of conversation and [illegible] among the American citizens, [illegible] new to Gen. Jackson. He [illegible] upwards of sixty years or more [illegible] (as I have understood) attorney [illegible] of Tennessee, and assisted in [illegible]—was a judge of [illegible] member of the [illegible] House of Representatives, when Congress sat in Philadelphia [illegible] of late a senator in Congress [illegible] ington. With [illegible] additional [illegible] advantages [illegible] and experience [illegible] to the duties of the presidency, I cannot but consider him as the man of the nation."

According to the reports above alluded to, the passage of the Pruth was effected by the Russians with the acclamations of the whole army, composed chiefly of soldiers who have before crossed the Danube.

It is said that, after passing the Pruth on the 27th of April, the Russian Emperor forwarded a series of propositions to the Porte, by the acceptance of which the further advance of the troops would be delayed.

We have received Paris papers to May 3.—It appears from accounts which we do not perceive any reason to doubt, that the Russian army upon the Pruth, passed the river, and entered the Turkish territory on the 27th of April. It was stated that the first operations of the Russian army would be the siege of Barlow and Galatz. Accounts from St. Petersburg state that the Emperor would leave the capital for the army on the 7th of May.—*D. Ad.*

TURKEY AND GREECE.—Letters from *Constantinople* to the 8th of April, received at Bucharest, furnish some details of the situation of that capital since the declaration of Russia was known there. The great mass of the inhabitants received the intelligence with an indifference bordering on comtempt. The grandees of the empire, on the contrary, were struck with astonishment, and viewed future events with uneasiness.

The Grand Seignor himself, without being discouraged, discovers in his conduct a certain emotion which does not correspond with the surpassing calmness with which he received the Russian declaration. He orders out his troops at sunrise and exercises them himself till 9 o'clock, when he goes to the seraglio, takes a bath, breakfasts, and then remounts his horse and again exercises the troops in his favorite manœvres which he continues, without any relaxation, for several hours.

The Sultan remains with his soldiers and partakes of their provisions; as the moment their meals are finished renews their exercises, and does not repair to the seraglio till evening. He does not appear contented unless among his regular troops; but he never goes among the militia and the *Kourdes*. It appears that his troops do not manifest the disposition that was anticipated, and that they have a decided aversion to European discipline.

Ulterior events are looked for with uneasiness; the Grandees continue to flatter themselves that an arrangement with Russia is still possible.

Count Capo d'Istria has liberated the Turks of both sexes, whom the Greeks had retained as prisoners.

From a Saratoga Jackson Paper.

THE TARIFF.

"But for the strong and energetic steps taken by the Jacksonians of the north, the bill must have failed. To them and them alone is the credit due of thwarting the combined efforts of the Adams men on this subject."

FOREIGN.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Capt. WILLIAMS, of the fast-sailing ship *Grecian*, arrived last night from Liverpool, favored us with the papers of that place to the 15th of May, and London to the 14th, inclusive.

The Papers contain the RUSSIAN DECLARATION of WAR AGAINST TURKEY, and the Address to the People, on taking possession of Moldavia and Wallachia.

The Russians appear really to have PASSED the PRUTH, and taken possession of Moldavia and Wallachia—publishing a letter to the Grand Vizier, a Declaration and Address. The letter invites Envoys to concede the terms the Emperor requires—who "cannot stop military operations during the negotiation," if one should be commenced.

Russsia requires compliance with the treaty of July, and the freedom of the Bosphorus and Black Sea—and indemnity for all the war may cost her; but disdains ambitious views.—*N. E. Pal.*

Latest Report of the Passage of the Pruth by the Russians.

HAVRE, 10*th May*.—The news of the passage of the Pruth by the Russians, was again circulated to-day on 'change, upon the faith of letters of which the authenticity was guarranteed, and which was confirmed by an article from the Messager des Chambres, republished by the Moniteur, which added this remarkable paragraph: "As to the rest, never was a campaign against the Turks undertaken with more of the elements of success. The line vies with the guard. The whole army exercised to rare perfection, is provisioned as is said for two years, as to all objects which can be provided beforehand. To these material elements of success, must be added that of a firm and clear will that directs operations, and that of experience acquired in recent wars. The causes of the delays and insufficiency of former campaigns against the Turks have been examined into, and this one is regulated accordingly. The Russians know their adversary; they have been ruminating for six years on the war they are now about to carry on, and upon the best means of making it. One may predict, therefore, for them decisive and prompt success."

The difficulties which have existed for some time between certain corps of the army, touching their rank, have at length been settled by the opposition papers, as upon by the opposition for assailing the Executive. It is no doubt a *very formidable objection* against Mr. Adams and his cabinet, that Jackson, fifteen years ago, should have issued commissions so hastily to Gaines, Scott, and Marcomb, or in such a manner, or under such circumstances, as to create a doubt as to which of the well grounded distinguished officers is entitled to three of the other two, or to rank the other. But it appears that Mr Adams, who did so; and who can therefore blame Mr Adams, who was then assisting his country as distinguished diplomatist in Europe, should new be forthwith put in office therefor? The Post states that Gen. Scott has refused to obey the orders of Gen. Macomb, and has appealed to be tried by a court martial on the fact, full, and not contenting with a simple statement of the fact, full, and beloved Administration. Here, again, lours the "conservation" bugbear, Mr. Adams ought to be turned out of office, because Gen. Scott has disobeyed the orders of another officer! Who can resist such just conclusions from such admirable premises!

Contrary to the advice of many of his friends, as we are informed, Gen. Scott a few days since, wrote to the acting secretary of War, insisting upon the arrest of Major General Macomb, for issuing orders to him; or in case the President should decline this measure, Gen. S. insisted on being arrested himself, and requested that the court martial to be detailed should be selected by him from thirty officers to be designated by the Executive, for that purpose; Gen. S. of course reserving his right of challenge—and that "a highly respectable" Judge Advocate should be designated to conduct the trial. The letter of the acting Secretary was written in the most respectful terms, and in language showing that he honestly believes that Gen. Macomb has no right to command him. To these questions, as we are informed, an answer was returned, reminding Gen. S. that he was now on furlough, and directing that as soon as that expired he shall proceed to his post at the west; and informing him that if he did not think proper to resume his command, and submit to the orders from the department, the United States would have no further need of his services.

We extremely regret that Gen. Scott should have considered it expedient to pursue the course which he has adopted. He has done much for his country: his name is identified with its glory, and we know that Gen. Macomb has a very high respect for him. We have heard it stated, [illegible] last, it he left the army [illegible] pursue the profession of the [illegible] ica. Gen. Gaines makes no [illegible] to the late arrangements.

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N. Y. Com. Adv.

Extract of a letter from Lima, a gentleman in Boston, dated the 20th March, via Panama, brought by the Sandywine.

Mr. Gooley's death, and Mr. Taylor's departure for Brazil, are ever deeply regretted by Americans. The former was a very amiable man and believed to possess superior talents; [illegible] buried him on the barren, sandy Isla [illegible] San Lorenzo, which forms the south side of the harbour of Callao. [illegible] priest refused to have him interred [illegible] consecrated ground without the [illegible] rent of an enormous sum, because [illegible] a *heretic*, although they have [illegible] seminated among the people [illegible] that he wished to become [illegible] but his countrymen prevent [illegible] by such falsehoods and [illegible] deception that these men, [illegible] are noted for their vices, [illegible] sustain the tottering fabric [illegible] atry; but many of the [illegible] ed inhabitants of the [illegible] formed, are possessed [illegible] sentiments on this subject. [illegible] dy a proposition has been made [illegible] Congress to tolerate other [illegible] The motion was lost—[illegible] the Congress, a very superior man, Luna Pizarro, being a Priest, as well as many others of the [illegible] but the fact of the introduction of such a plan is proof of the progress of liberal principles.

The new Constitution, either the old one amended, is to be proclaimed on the 24th. The changes [illegible] made I am not aware of. [illegible] erally that it is of a more [illegible] The President, Gen. Lemos, very popular, and the country [illegible] as quiet as if revolution was unknown to the people.

But it is thought that [illegible] diversity of interests, tastes, [illegible] character, must have one or two [illegible] convulsions before a perfect combination can be effected. Gen. Sucre [illegible] very unpopular in Bolivia. And [illegible] thought he would be compelled [illegible] retire. The Colombian troops [illegible] waiting for transports to leave the country.

DOMESTIC.

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N. Y. Com. Adv.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—As Mr. Seth P. Philbrook, a young man aged about 22 years, was engaged in sawing shingles at Kendall's Mills in Fairfield, he accidentally fell upon the saw, a circular one about 22 inches in diameter—it penetrated his left side, cutting through several ribs, to the depth of three or four inches. He however succeeded in extricating himself from the saw and walked into an adjoining room, where he immediately expired. Mr. Philbrook was a young man of much promise, and his loss will be sincerely lamented by a large circle of friends and relatives.

Norridgewock Republican.

A VISIT TO THE TOMB.—Two foreigners called upon Mr. Snow, Coroner, a few days since, and made inquiries relative to a man who was found in the shrouds of the schr. Olive Branch, in May, 1827, drowned, and who, as it appeared from a small book of subscription, was a Portuguese, named Joseph Gabello, who had been picked up at sea and was begging his way to a sea port where he might find a passage to Madras, *where he had friends*. They stated that he was their cousin, ascertained that he had been buried in the stranger's tomb at South Boston, and having induced the Sexton to open the tomb, and to remove the lid of the coffin, that they might look their last upon his sad remains, they began to feel about the decayed body, and soon brought to light a *belt*, out of which fell about a quart of silver coin, leaving a portion in the other end of the belt. Before the sexton could collect his thoughts, sufficiently to consider what he ought to do under these circumstances, they had gathered up the coin and beat a retreat, leaving him to replace every thing *comme il faut* and to enjoy the satisfaction of having restored to the world a portion of its circulating medium, as a compensation for his trouble. The strangers have not since been heard of.

Boston Patriot.

AUGUSTA, (Me.) June 13.

CANADA ROAD.—Mr. B. B. Bores has made an establishment at Parlin Pond, fifteen miles above the forks of the Kennebec river where he can accommodate those [illegible] on the Canada Road. He deserves credit for his exertions; inasmuch as those who pass thro' can now do it without encamping out a night as heretofore. The proprietors of Bingham's Purchase, we learn, intend to finish the part of the road this Summer. It is to be regretted that the part to be made to Massachusetts and Maine is not so likely to be completed!!

Accident by lightning.—On the 5th inst. the lightning struck a fence on the farm of Sidrach Loftus in Belgrade, and killed two cows and one steer standing near the same. In another part of the same town, it struck the barn of Calvin Stewart and killed three horses.

On Wednesday morning a man employed in a distillery in this town fell into one of the vats, which was nearly empty. [illegible] ing on his feet as soon as possible, and cried loudly for help: the gas he had inhaled at the bottom of the vat, or the less dense part of it at the height of his head, soon overcame him, and he fell prostrate. He was hooked out in about five minutes, nearly lifeless, but he was relieved by medical assistance.

The following statement is copied from "The Traveller and Monthly Gazetteer," a valuable and interesting monthly publication, issued in Philadelphia.

Newspapers published in the United States in the year 1775, at the commencement of the Revolutionary war; do. in 1810; and Newspapers and Periodicals in 1828.

STATES.	Number in the year 1775.	Number in the year 1810.	Number in the year 1828.
Maine			20
Massachusetts	7	32	73
New Hampshire	1	12	17
Vermont		14	21
Rhode Island	2	7	11
Connecticut	4	11	26
New York	4	66	161
New Jersey		8	22
Pennsylvania	9	71	185
Delaware		2	4
Maryland	2	21	32
District of Columbia		6	9
Virginia	2	23	34
North Carolina	2	10	15
South Carolina	3	10	13
Georgia	1	13	13
Florida		1	2
Alabama			10
Mississippi		4	6
Louisiana		10	9
Tennessee		6	8
Kentucky		17	23
Ohio		14	30
Indiana			17
Michigan			2
Illinois			4
Missouri			5
Arkansas			1
Cherokee Nation			1
	37	358	627

New papers in England.

In the year 1782, from estimate, whole number of newspapers 79.

In the year 1821, according to a report made to the House of Commons, 384.

Midnight Adventure—The Devil killed!—Two crazy men, coming together, may well be supposed to play a variety of pranks.—Last week, in Philadelphia, a deranged negro, named Dorsey, and a deranged white man, were found, at midnight, in a horse pond. They were engaged in a jovial struggle to drown each other when they were prevented by the watch. Being brought before the Police, Dorsey acquainted the Magistrate that he had actually killed the Devil: He was employed by the Masons to perform his exploit, for which he was to receive a reward of $500. He demanded the cash from the Magistrate, who demurred to his declaration, and in his turn required the proof.—Whereupon Dorsey stated, that he and the Devil met at a horse-race in the country—that Old Nick bet on a sorrel horse, and lost, which put him in a terrible passion. He and Dorsey went at it, and Dorsey killed him. Subsequently, he was sent to jail as a vagrant.—Upon being discharged, he was leaving the city, at midnight, when he fell in company with the crazy white man, who had made his escape from the hospital. The latter, with great politeness, invited Dorsey to go home with him, and partake of a supper of bacon and eggs. Dorsey bowed acceptance and on they went, chattering and grimacing at each other. But poor Dorsey was destined to lose his ham and eggs. Scarcely had they fallen in company before they fell out. Conversation began difference of opinion—hostilities broke out, and in the course of events, they both found themselves up to their necks in a horse-pond, whence the watchman extricated them. The poor fellows were separated, with a little damage on both sides.—*N. Y. Morning Cour.*

HEAVY STORM.—On Friday the 23d ult. there was at Claverack, a very sudden and heavy fall of rain. The farm of Asa Martin, Esq. was literally inundated, the hills were covered with water nearly a foot deep. In its course, it carried with it rocks, stones and sand, burying wagons and lumber, and filling up buildings below. *N. York Gaz.*

Storm at Richmond, Va.—On the [illegible] a violent gust of wind from N. W. [illegible] lightning and rain took place at Richmond, during which several houses were unroofed, and chimnies, stables, sheds and fences, blown down; and [illegible] chimnies were two at the Eagle Tavern. The violence of the storm was about fifteen minutes duration. The maintop mast of the Portsmouth was slightly injured by lightning.

A tremendous storm of rain, thunder and lightning passed over Poultney, Vt. on Wednesday night last week. The Northern Spectator says, no damage was done in that town, but a barn was struck with lightning and consumed with a horse that was in it at the time in Middletown; a house was struck in Clarendon, and considerably injured; four persons were struck down, but no one killed. Otter Creek is said to have been raised by the excessive rain to a height beyond any thing witnessed for many years, and much damage has been done to bridges, mill-dams, &c.

Four granite Columns, weighing about 22 tons each, intended for the Church in Quincy, were safely [illegible] from the quarry of Mr. S. [illegible]

the Church, on Wednesday and Thursday last, under the direction of A. Holmes, of this city, on a carriage planned by him, and built by Messrs. J. Savil and E. Chamberlain, of Quincy.—The carriage weighed about 6 tons, and, and each column was drawn by 35 yokes of oxen. A great concourse of people including many from the city, witnessed the novel operation.—*Gaz.*

LITTLE ROCK, (Ark.) May 7.

Indians on our Southwestern border.—Col. Rector returned to this place on Monday last, from Miller County, where he was sent, some weeks since, by the Governor, with orders to remove certain Indians who have been collecting in that county for some time past; and we are happy to learn that he has fully succeeded in the object of his journey. At first, the Indians showed a disposition to be refractory, and refused to remove from the country, agreeably to the Governor; on which Col. Rector applied to Capt. Hyde, commanding officer at Cantonment Towson, for assistance, but was informed by him that he had no troops to spare, and did not furnish any. Failing to get assistance from the garrison, Col. R. next appled to the citizens, and his call was promptly answered. Sixty-three armed men immediately turned out, and placed themselves under his orders. With this little band, he proceeded without delay, towards the principal village of the Indians with the intention of driving them off by force, if they should make any resistance. But fortunately, this show of force had the desired effect. The Indians sued for peace, which was granted, on condition of their removing beyond the limits of our Teritory, within 20 days, which time was necessarily allowed them, to enable them to call in several hunting parties who were absent.

Our Legislature has repealed the law prohibiting the imprisonment of females for debt. This is a most ungallant act. One good bachlor—Mr. Shepard—lifted up his voice against it, for which the ladies owe him thanks. Several married men, we perceive, spoke of the propensity of females to contract debts which they were unable or unwilling to pay. They are crusty husbands, we will warrant. It is to be hoped that their wives will make them suffer for it when they get home.—[*Conn. paper.*]

CONCORD, Mass. June 14.

On Thursday morning of last week, the lightning struck a chesnut tree in Harvard, nearly three feet in diametar, and shivered it almost to atoms. Having demolished the tree the lightning went to the ground, divided and passed off in three different courses. The ground was dug up and excavated apparently to the depth of one or two feet.

WARNING TO SNUFF TAKERS.—Mrs. French of Dutton, was on Friday last, seized with a violent fit of sneezing in consequence of taking a handful of Macabau, at once, by which she dislocated the vertebræ of the neck. On dissection, four pounds and a half of pure snuff were found stowed away in the place where the brains ought to be.
English Paper.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The General Court of this State convened at Concord on the 4th inst. Hon. Nahum Parker was chosen President of the Senate, and Nath'l. Y. Hackett, Clerk; James Wilson, Jr. Esq was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Samuel D. Bell, Clerk. A committee was chosen to wait upon the Governor elect, Mr. Bell, who reported that his health is so far improved that he will be able to attend at the Capitol and be qualified next week. Daniel Hoyt was elected to fill the vacancy in District No. 6, receiving 151 out of 228 votes. Mr. Hoyt was the administration candidate and was opposed by Ezekiel Wentworth.

CHIMNEY SWALLOWS.—Mr. Daniel Hyler has been annoyed for some days by a noise in the chimney of his store, made by large numbers of swallows, which by the vibration of their wings acting on the confined air, occasioned a rumbling like distant thunder. On Wednesday last his son and another person made an opening from the lower part of the chimney into the counting room, then ascended the roof, and by letting down into the flue of the chimney a board fitted so as to nearly fill the passage, drove 256 swallows into the room, where they clung to the walls, windows, &c. They were caught and put into a box with open places on the side for the admission of light and air. The next morning the board was again used, and one hundred and nineteen swallows were forced down into the room, and placed in the box with the others, making in all 375. So many of these little birds in one cage presented a novel sight. They adhered to the sides, and clustered together, some perching upon one another like a swarm of bees. They remained in this condition for two days, when they were liberated from their confinement at the window, and flew twittering away.

Chimney and barn swallows do not feed on insects, but on the produce of the soil. They make their appearance [illegible]

These harmless birds amply repay us for sheltering them, and it is impolitic and cruel to destroy them.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

NEW INVENTION.—Mr. Pliny Walker, of York, Livingstone co. has invented and put in operation a machine for making barrel staves, which takes them from the log and prepares them for the truss hoop. It will with the attendance of a man and boy, make 3600 staves per day. A day's labor in the usual way is we understand, 25.

The *Norfolk Mutual Fire Insurance Company*, whose office is established at Dedham, has been in operation three years, and during that time has insured on buildings and furniture more than 600,000 dollars without sustaining any loss.

In Scotland, recently, a Mrs. Dewar and her two daughters, gave a party on her hundredth birth day. One of the daughters was 76, the other 73. They earnestly prayed for the prolonged life of their mother, because they would be thought of when she was away.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, JUNE 26, 1828.

OUR OWN CONCERNS.

This number of the *Observer* completes four years since we commenced its publication—during which time our patronage has been but limited—but still we have the satisfaction to state, that it now nearly double to what it was when we first issued our paper. The course we have pursued in conducting it, is well known to our patrons, and that course we shall endeavor steadily to keep in view. The duties devolving upon us, as conductors of a public Journal, are often times arduous and perplexing, and it requires our utmost patience and diligence to give, in any good degree, satisfaction to our friends who have so far rendered us their countenance and support. We have endeavored to point out that course of policy which to us has seemed best, and most productive of the public good; and in doing it, we have in *some* instances made ourselves obnoxious to those with whom we should have been pleased to live on terms of friendship, men with whom we have ever and on every subject, except political, good understanding, and have respected them for their private virtues, but with whom we must, under existing circumstances, beg the privilege to differ.

Our reasons for supporting the National Administration are obvious to our readers, having been repeatedly stated by us, and it is with a degree of satisfaction that we state it as our belief, that this course has been generally approved of by our subscribers, with some few exceptions, and in most of these exceptions, we have met men of liberal minds, who were disposed to treat us fairly, and in several instances they have not withdrawn their patronage.

We pledge ourselves to pursue a straight forward course, we mean to act independently, and spurn at every attempt made by any who may try to bring the press into the subserviency of their own sinister views.—We shall strive to support those fundamental political principles, which characterized the life of Jefferson, and adorns the characters of Madison and Munroe.

REMEMBER THIS.

As we have some few subscribers who are in arrearages for the *Observer*, we shall shortly send our bills to all such, which they will find attached to their respective papers. It is expected that every man who receives such bill, will cancel the whole, or a part of it at least, immediately after so receiving it. We shall depend on their compliance in this particular, or we shall be obliged to resort to legal means for information.

JACKSON IN INDIANA.

We are frequently told by the supporters of General Jackson, that he is held in very high estimation in the Western States, and that he will receive a majority of the votes in Indiana. For the truth of this statement, we give below an extract from a letter received from a gentleman in that State, who has every means of knowing the standing of the two great political parties—and what gives additional weight to his testimony, is, that he is not in particular favor with the present Administration.

"There is" says the writer of the letter, "no prospect whatever of Gen. Jackson's receiving the votes of this State; he is very unpopular, and I have no doubt the present incumbent (Mr. Adams) would receive two thirds or three fourths of the votes of this State, should the people be called upon. And it is not only in this State, but even in Tennessee, there is a large majority opposed to the "Pretender," as Jackson is here called, and he stands no chance of succeeding. Even his particular friends, who have meant to do all they could to elevate him to the Presidential chair, now say, that he cannot be President, and they want some other candidate. Gen. Jackson is here considered more of a savage than sage, and he has hardly any qualifications for the office to which he aspires. It is even said by his friends that he never would have thought of being President himself, that he is merely a puppet, moved by the master spirits who have figled up the General that he is fit to fill this high and responsible station. He is now in his dotage, and were you to see him, you would set him down as the last man suitable for that office."

THE AMARANTH.—The June number of this valuable Masonic periodical, has been received.

We have heretofore called the attention of our Brethren of the Craft to this instructive and highly interesting work—and we are pleased to say that our opinion of its intrinsic merit increases with each succeeding number. It evinces a good deal of labor and research and we cannot yet be made to believe, but that the enterprizing Editors will receive ample compensation for their exertions.

Terms, two dollars per annum in advance.

MARRIED,

In Alfred, Me. Daniel Goodenow, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of the Hon. John Holmes.

In Augusta, Me. Rufus Chandler Vose, Esq. to Miss Mary Bridge, daughter of the Hon. James Bridge.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday morning last, Mrs. Sally, wife of Mr. Aaron Shackley, aged 2 years.

In Charleston, Mr. Jonathan Teel, aged 4, one of the few surviving heroes of the exington, and Bunker Hill engagments.

In Northboro', Lieut. Abraham Munroe, aged 91. Lieut. M. was one of the few survors of those who bore an active part in the d French war. He was at Halifax in 1757, d at the taking of Ticonderoga under Gen. Amherst in 1759, where he received a eutenancy, and remained three years, till discharge in 1763. In the time of the revolutionary war he came to that town.

In Bethel, Mr. Enoch Bartlett, son of Mr. uben Bartlett, aged 23 years.

In Paris, of the Hooping Cough, George child of Mr. Benjamin Pratt.

In Fryeburg, on Friday morning last, Mrs. bigail, wife of Rev. Henry Hawkins, aged out 36 years.—She was a woman who was spected and esteemed by all her acquaintce, and died in the full hope of a blissful mortality.

A PLEASING REMEDY FOR

CORNS!

IT HAS now been known for years, that the ALBION CORN PLASTER affords mediate relief, and effects a certain cure Corns. By its application according to mpanying directions, the Corn is softened attenuated, and drawn out by the ro, without the least pain, or any of the trole and danger attending the hazardous ar ineffectual practice of extracting the e by mere cutting.

e following instances, from many others similar character, sufficiently attest to superior efficacy of the *Albion Corn Plas-*

r. Farrar, of Boston, was a number of rs, distressed by a very painful Corn, had ied every thing recommended without , and was rendered a perfect cripple. pplying the Plaster he was perfectly ed of his Corn and freed from his lame-.

Gentleman of Greenfield was years afflicted with a very painful Corn, and was ed by one box, after every other plaster been tried to no purpose.

Cutler, of Boston, was cured of a troublme Corn by one box.

tificate.—To those afflicted with Corns on eir feet, I do certify, that I have used th *Albion Corn Plaster* with complete succe Before I had used one box, it completely cured a Corn which had troubled me fo many years. I make this public for the bet of those afflicted with that painful complaint. (Signed.) WM. SHAW.

shing, Long Island, Feb. 28.

ave made use of the above *Corn Plaster* and ave experienced a complete cure.
ASA BARTON.

(ce 50 cent a box.)

*Prepared from the original *Recipe* in M. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his *imiate successor*, and the *sole Proprietor*, T. DER and sold wholesale by him at his Coung Room over No. 70, Court-street, corof Hanover street, Boston, and "sold wholesale and retail," by ASA BARTON, at the *ford Bookstore*, by his special appointmentogether with all the valuable Medicine prepared by the late Dr. Conway.)

None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, the outside printed wrapper.

*A large discount made to Country Physicians Traders, &c. *June 26.*

FANCY PRINTS,

20000 YARDS—various qualities —from 12 to 50 cents per yard,
T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, June 6.

TRAY HEIFER.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber about two weeks since, a large red three year old Heifer, of a dark red color, star in the forehead, and a whitrip on the back—with a mark on the right ear. The owner is requested to prove property and take her away.
JOHN BONNEY.

Paris June 3, 1828. 3w 6

10 DOLLAR CLOTH FOR 7!!

6 PIES extra superfine Saxony blue and black London *CLOTHS*, (purchased at auction N. York) which are richly worth 9, 10, and 11 dollars the yard, but will be sold at 7 and $8, by T. O. BRADLEY.
Store No. 6, Mussey's Row.

Portland June 3 3mis

ASA BARTON, AGENT,

HAS for sale at Portland prices

BONNETS,

of almost all descriptions; Head Dresses; Coll; wide Bobbinett Lace; Footings; Mulin Laces; Edgings; Pearlings; Insings; Wreaths and flowers; with a general assortment of Silks; Satins; Batistes; Cbric, &c. for Bonnetts; together with the necessary trimmings—ALL CHEAP.

May 3

SUPER BLACK AND MIXED MERINO BOMBAZINES.

2 PIECES 6-4 super merino black Bombazines,
2 do 3-4 do blk. & light mixed do.
Just received by T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, June 5.

MILLS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale at a great bargain, his SAW-MILL, GRIST-MILL, and CLAPBOARD MACHINE, all entirely new, having been built but about one year, of good Materials, and the work done in a faithful and workmanlike manner; they are eligibly situated on one of the best Water privileges in the country—the Dam is constructed mostly of Stone, and on a solid foundation. The GRIST-MILL has two run of Stones, with a good Bolt, and commands an extensive run of custom. The SAW-MILL and CLAPBOARD MACHINE are easily supplied with the best Timber, and are so situated that the supply is almost inexhaustible.

*** Good Terms will be given.
PHINEHAS HOWARD.

Howard's Gore, May 1, 1828. 4m 1

FOR sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE, several Numbers of "The AMERICAN BAPTIST MAGAZINE, for less than half price.

June 9. 3w-6

SUPER WHITE LINEN DRILLINGS.

15 PIECES white and brown Drillings, 75 " thin goods, suitable for Summer clothing. Just received at No. 6, Mussey's Row, and for sale by
T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, June 6.

ASA BARTON, AGENT,

HAS just received for sale,

Brown's Drops for Fits;	Rhubarb;
Anderson's Cough Drops;	Pink; Senna; Ippecac; Calomel;
Liquid Opodeldoc;	Red Precipitate;
Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam;	Liquorice Root; Liquorice Ball;
Tarlington's Balsam of Life;	Paragoric;
British Oil;	Red Lavender; Camphor;
Relf's Botanical Drops;	Court Plaster;
Dumfrie's Eye Water;	Oil Peppermint;
Thompson's Eye Water;	Essence Peppermint;
Frink's Eye Water;	
Jewett's Vegetable Pills;	Aloes; Quassia;
Johnson's Jaundice Bitters;	Antimony; Bergamot;
Spice Bitters;	Picra;
Jewett's Stomach Plasters;	Mognesia; Sulphor;
Relfe's Asthmatic Pills;	Gum Arabic;
Relf's Female Pills;	Huxham's tincture;
Anderson's Scotch Pills;	Corosive sublumate;
Dumfrie's Pile Ointment;	Parker's Panacea; Steen's Opodeldoc;
Jebb's Rheumatic Liniment;	Sugar of Lead; Cream Tartar;
Cambrian Tooth Ache Pills;	Albion Corn Plaster;
Relf's Antibillious Pills;	British Anticeptic Dentifrice; Lee's Family Pills
Relf's Vegetable Specific;	Dean's Rheumatic Pills; Indelible Ink;
Albert's Specific for Chilblains;	Black Ink in Bottles; Blacking, &c. &c. &c.

The above articles are warranted of the first quality and will be sold cheap.

Norway, June 24. 2w-8

BLACK AND COLORED SATINS.

4 PIECES elegant colored India Satins,
20 " black satin Levantines, from 75 to $1,50 cents the yard.
25 pieces black Levantines, from 50 to $1,25 cts. the yard,
15 " plain and fig'd Gro-de nap Silks,
15 " stripe Levantines,
Plain Black Silks; cheap figured Silks, &c. &c.

The above recently received from New-York and are for sale probably 20 per cent. less than can be elsewhere, by
T. O. BRADLEY,
Store No. 6, Mussey's Row.

Portland, June 6.

JUST received and for sale at the *Oxford Bookstore*, the *beauties* of the CHILDREN'S FRIEND; being a selection of interesting pieces from that celebrated Author, *M. Berquin.* Interspersed with pieces of poetry, from various authors. The whole calculated to inspire a love of truth and virtue; for the use of Schools. ASA BARTON, AGENT.

FOR sale by ASA BARTON, AGENT, Calicoes for *nine pence*, and *one* shilling the yard—Muslins—Cambric—Pongees—Crapes—Silks, &c.

June 19. 1w

GOOD TICKING AT 1s.

20 PS. Good stout Tickings at 1s. the yard,
2 Bales Chester Ticks at 20 cts. the yard,
1 Bale Washington "
6 Bales Methuen "
5 " Amoskeag "
Received and for sale by
T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, June 6.

BLANK BOOKS.

FOR sale at the *Oxford Bookstore*, Day Books—Ledgers—Record and Memorandum Books, of various kinds and patterns—from 6 cts. to six dollars each.

June 18. 3w 7

9 BALES SHIRTINGS AND Sheetings.

SHIRTINGS 7 cents the yard,
SHEETINGS, 10 cents, do. do.
For sale by T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, June 6.

THE Subscriber is Agent for the sale of the following Medicines, viz.:—

Johnson's Opodeldoc; Lees family Pills; Dean's Rheumatic Pills; Jewett's Vegetable Pills; Relfe's Asthmatic Pills; Relfe's Antibillious Pills; Relfe's female Pills; Cambrian toothache Pills; Johnson's Jaundice Bitters; Jewett's vegetable Stomach Plaster; Dumfries, Thompsons, and Frink's Eye Water; Anderson's Cough Drops; Brown's Drops for Fits; British Oil; Albert's Secific; Parker's Panacea; Albion Corn Plaster; Pulmonary Balsam; Remed. for Intemperance.

—ALSO—

Camphor; Picra; Cream Tartar, Sugar of Lead, &c. &c. All which are of the first quality. ASA BARTON.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.... *Sweden.*

IT is hereby notified to the proprietors and owners of the Land hereafter mentioned, in the town of Sweden, that the same are taxed in the Bills committed for collection to the undersigned collector of said Sweden, for the year of our Lord 1827, in the respective sums as follows, viz:

Names of Proprietors.	No. of Lots.	Division.	Acres.	No. of Valuation.	State town & county tax	Deficient of Highways.	Total tax.
					$ ¢	$ ¢	$ ¢
R. Welch.	33	2	100	200	0 72		72
do.	29	3	100	250	90		90
	31	2	100	450	1 62	1 62	
	11	5	100	100	36		36
	126	3	100	150	54	1 53	2 07
	34	2	30	40	15		15
	78	2	60	180	65	1 4	2 69
	16	5	100	100	36	1 2	1 38
	7	5	100	300	1 8	3 6	4 14
	1	5	100	350	1 26		1 26
	9	2	100	170		1 77	1 77
	14	2	18	16		17	17
	24	2	80	40		41	44
	9	5	100	100		1 2	1 2
	103	3	100	250		2 55	2 55
	123	3	100	200		2 4	2 4
	10	2	100	250		2 55	2 55
	100	3	100	400		53	53
	23	2	100	400		4 8	4 8

The said Collector will proceed according to Law, to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Store of Henry Paine, in said Sweden, at two of the o'clock, P. M. on Saturday the sixth day of September next, so much of said Lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear en, or before that time, to discharge said tax and charges.

HENRY PAINE { *Collector of Sweden.*

Dated at Sweden this eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1828. 3w 8

WORCESTER'S WATTS.

FOR sale by ASA BARTON, AGENT, Watts' Psalms and Hymns, arranged by Rev. Samuel Worcester, and used by the Congregational Churches, generally. 2w-8

WINCHELL'S WATTS.

FOR sale at the *Oxford Bookstore*; Watts' Psalms and Hymns, arranged by the late Rev. James M. Winchell, Pew and pocket editions, and used, generally, by the Baptist Churches. 2w-8

ASA BARTON, AGENT,

HAS constantly for sale at the *Oxford Bookstore*, Webster's, Kelley's, and Goodale's Spelling Books; Child's first Book; Child's Assistant; Murray's Pronouncing Introduction to the English Reader, in which every difficult word is divided and accented on the principle of Walker's Pronunciation—a good and valuable Book for schools; Primary Class Book, which is used for beginners with great success; together with almost all the Books used in Academies and Schools—*Cheap.* 1w-8

ELEGANT PARASOLS.

T. O. BRADLEY has just received (from Philadelphia direct) 300 PARASOLS of various colors, from 15 to 24 inches. Many of them are elegant, "*with Marcelin borders,*" &c. &c. and probably will be sold at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere.

Portland, June 3, 1828. 3mis

MAINE
State Lottery,

CLASS 10.

4	Prizes of	2000	Dollars
1	Prize of	1000	Dollars
1	Prize of	700	Dollars
1	Prize of	600	Dollars.
1	Prize of	500	Dollars
1	Prize of	400	Dollars.
1	Prize of	340	Dollars
10	Prizes of	100	Dollars
39	Prizes of	40	Dollars.
39	Prizes of	25	Dollars.
39	Prizes of	15	Dollars.
468	Prizes of	10	Dollars.
4446	Prizes of	5	Dollars.

TICKETS only *four* Dollars, shares in proportion. Call immediately, for PRIZES, upon DAVID SMITH.

Norway, June 17.

ASA BARTON, AGENT,

HAS just received, for sale, Razors *of a Superior quality and finish, warranted Good, or no sale*—Razor Straps; Shears; Scissors, from 12 1-2 to 75 cents; *Handsome Patterns;* Roger's superior Penknives, single and double bladed; Steel Pens; Mathematical Instruments; Gunter's Scales; Dividers; Glass, Cork, and other Inkstands; Inkpowder and Ink; Sand Boxes and Sand; Wafers, Lead and Slate Pencils; Drawing Paper; Paint Brushes, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Carving Knives and Forks; Table Steels; Iron, and Britannia Table Spoons; Clothes, Hair, and Shaving Brushes; Powder Flasks; Snuff Boxes; Cigar Boxes; Graters; Cork Screws; Plain and Mounted Chaise Whips; Table Bells; Brass Padlocks; Elastic and Iron Knitting Pins; Needles of the first quality; Thimbles; Wound Wire; Spectacles &c. &c.

All of which will be sold cheap for cash only. Persons in want will recollect that the articles offered are of a good quality and as our trade is for all Cash prices, are low.

GOODALE'S AND WEBSTER'S SPELLING BOOKS,

BY the dozen or single, for sale at the *Oxford Bookstore.*

RAKES of a good quality for one shilling each, for sale by
ASA BARTON, *Agent.*
3w 6

SCHOOL TICKETS.

OR *Rewards of Merit*, in a great variety for sale at the *Oxford Bookstore.*

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase a SHOAT or early spring PIG.
ASA BARTON.

POETRY.

FROM TTH BOSTON STATESMAN.

"THE ANATOMY OF" LOVE.

I'm twenty-three by calendar,
And gay eighteen in story,
And pay a tax to wear a head
Sans military glory.
My beard is getting troublesome,
My whiskers lying fallow,
And I scribble rhymes for Mr. Hill
To keep from selling tallow.

My heart was aye susceptible
To fascinating genders,
And to a charge of petticoats
Infallibly surrenders;
And so between the fat and lean,
The plain and the pedantic,
I'm always dying of the hyp,
Or horribly romantic.

I've been in love too many times
To play the sentimental,
And so I reckon up my flames
As I would reckon rental.
I've been as true to black as blue,
To grey as to yellow,
But love and apples "have a time"
And rot as soon as mellow.

Eliza's lip was charming till
I saw her eat an oyster,
And Susan, till I heard her sweat,
Was like a nun in cloister;
The gentle Ruth has lost a tooth
And lisps my patronymic,
And Isabel did very well
Till she began to mimic.

There's Mary Jane puts me in pain
By cutting taste for fashion,
And who could pine for Caroline
To see her in a passion?
La blonde Louise knows how to please
Not only one but dozens,
And belle Marie requested me
To cut my country cousins.

And so it is—and so 'twill be
Till human nature 's mended,
And that will never happen till
My lover's course is ended—
And so, my laughing Violet,
We'll take a lease of Cupid,
And love while it's agreeable,
And cut when it is stupid.

EPICURUS.

LAW OF MAINE.

AN ACT to apportion and assess on the Inhabitants of this State, a tax of Forty nine Thousand, Nine hundred and eighty eight dollars.

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled*, That each town, plantation, or other place, hereinafter named, within this State, shall be assessed and pay the several sums with which they respectively stand charged, viz.:—

[*Here follow the towns, plantations, and other places.*]

Sect. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Treasurer of the State, shall forthwith send his warrant, directed to the Selectmen or assessors of each town, plantation, or other place, taxed as aforesaid, requiring them respectively to assess the sum, so charged, in manner following, viz.: To each male poll above the age of twenty one years, within their respective towns and plantations, seventeen cents, provided the same shall not exceed one sixth part of the whole sum to be assessed; and if, at seventeen cents on the poll the poll tax shall exceed one sixth part of the sum to be assessed, the poll tax shall be so reduced as not to exceed one sixth part of such tax, but shall be made as nearly equal as may be, to said sixth part of the whole; and if by the above rules, the proportion of the State, County, and Town or Plantation taxes, exclusive of highway taxes, to be paid by the polls, shall, in any town or plantation, exceed two dollars on each poll, it shall be reduced so as to make that sum; and the highway taxes in such town or plantation shall be assessed in the same proportion and the residue of such sum, charged, as aforesaid, to each town, plantation or other place, respectively, to assess us on the respective inhabitants thereof, according to the value of the real estate there owned or possessed by each of them, on the first day of May next, either in his own right, or the right of others, improved or not improved, (except pews in houses of public worship,) or upon the owners of real estate in such town, plantation or other place, whether such owner resides in the same or not, on the first day of May, according to the just value thereof; and upon non resident proprietors of real estates, lying within such town, plantation, or other place, in their own right, or the right of others, improved or not improved; and also on all the inhabitants of such town, plantation, or other place, and all other persons possessing estates within the same, on the first day of May, according to the proportion of the amount of their respective personal estates, including all monies at interest more than they pay interest for, and all debts due to them, more than they are indebted for; monies of all kinds on hand; public securities of all sorts; all bank stock, and shares (or property) in any incorporated company for a a bridge or turnpike road, or shares in any other incorporated company possessing taxable property, according to the just value thereof; and also the amount of all goods, wares, and merchandize, or any stock in trade, including stock employed in manufactories, not exempted by Law; vessels of all kinds, whether at home or abroad, with all the stores and appurtenances; and all pleasure carriages drawn by one or more horses, mules, horses and neat cattle, each of one year old and upwards, and some six months old and upwards; and also the amount of income of such inhabitants from any profession, employment, or by any annuity, or legacy, or other source, or gained by trading at sea or on land, and all other property of the several kinds returned in the last valuation for the purpose of taxation, excepting sheep, household furniture, wearing apparel, farming utensils, tools of mechanics, necessary for carrying on their business, and salt works for the manufacture of salt, and also the machinery in cotton and woollen manufactories; but carding machines used for the purpose of carding rolls from sheep's wool, whether attached to such manufactories or not, shall not by this exception, be considered as exempted from taxation.

Sect. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That every freeholder or tenant, who, by virtue of this Act, may be assessed, and shall pay any sum for real estate in his possession, may require his landlord, the owner or agent, of such estate, to reimburse the half of such sum, unless it be otherwise provided for by an agreement between them. And every owner of horses, mules, or neat cattle, shall be taxed therefor, in the town, plantation, or other place wherein he may be an inhabitant, on the first day of May, notwithstanding any of said creatures may have been sent to some other place for pasturage only, before that time.

Sect. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the Treasurer, in his said warrant, shall require the said Selectmen or assessors, respectively to make a fair list or lists of their assessments, setting forth in distinct columns against each person's name, how much he or she is assessed for polls, and for real and personal estate and income as aforesaid; distinguishing any sum assessed on such person as guardian, or for any estate in his or her possession in trust, and also insert in such list the number of acres of unimproved land, which they may have taxed on each non resident proprietor of lands, and the value at which they may have estimated the same; and such list or lists, when completed and signed by them, or the major part of them, to commit to the collector or collectors, constable or constables of such town, plantation, or other places respectively, with a warrant or warrants, in due form of law, requiring them to collect and pay the same to the said Treasurer, on or before the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and also to retain a certificate of the names of such collector or collectors, constable or constables, with the sum total which they may be so required to collect, to the said Treasurer, some time before the first day of December next.

Sect. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares, and merchandize, or other stock in trade, including stock employed in manufactories, ships or vessels, shall be taxed in the town, plantation or other place, where they are sold, used, or improved, notwithstanding the owner or owners may reside in some other place: *Provided*, Such person or persons do hire a shop, store or wharf in such town, plantation or other place, and not where they dwell or have their home; and they shall be respectively held to deliver, on oath or affirmation, if required, a list of their whole taxable estates to the Assessors of the town, plantation or other place, and not where they dwell or have their home; and they shall be respectively held to deliver, on oath or affirmation, if required, a list of their whole taxable estates to the Assessors of the town, plantation, or other place where they may dwell, on the said first day of May, distinguishing what part thereof is taxable elsewhere, and in default thereof, they may be doomed by said Assessors: *Provided however*, That this clause shall in no case be so construed, as to enable the Assessors of any town, plantation, or other place, to assess an inhabitant of any other town, plantation or other place for any other property charged thereon in the last valuation.

Sect. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That all property and estate belonging to any literary or charitable institution shall be exempted from assessment and taxation; and no person shall be taxed in any town, on account, or by reason of his residing there as a student in any literary seminary; and that Indians shall not be assessed and taxed for their polls and estates. And if there be any persons, who, by reason of their poverty, may be unable to contribute towards the public charges, in the judgment of the said Assessors, they may exempt the polls and estates of such persons, or abate any part of the sum which they are assessed at, as the said assessors may think just and equitable. And inhabitants of Islands, on which there are no highways, may be omitted in any highway tax, at the discretion of the town to which they belong.

Sect. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the Justices of the Court of Sessions, in their respective counties, when duly authorized to assess a county tax, shall apportion the same on the several towns, plantations, and other places therein, according to the proportion at which they are rated in this Act. And in the assessment of all county, town, plantation, parish or society taxes, the assessors of each town, parish, society, plantation or other place within this State, shall govern themselves by the same rules, and assess the polls therein in the proportion as they may be assessed to pay a State tax by virtue of this Act, having regard to all such alterations of polls and property as may happen within the same, subsequent to the assessment of the tax made by this Act, excepting such parishes or societies, for which a different provision is made in their taxes, is made by law: *Provided always*, That it shall be lawful for any town, parish, society or plantation to make, levy and collect any county, town, parish, society or plantation tax, according to a new valuation, and for that purpose to cause a new valuation to be taken thereof, at any time of the year which may be determined upon at a legal meeting to be warned for that purpose.

Sect. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the assessors shall make their several rate bills to be committed to the collectors or constables in such form, in substance, as shall be prescribed by the Treasurer of the State, who, he transmits his warrants to the several towns and plantations, as herein directed.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 25, 1828.]

NEW FASHIONABLE
HAT STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have opened a HAT STORE in Buckfield village, where they will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of fashionable Hats of the best quality.—Also, common nap Hats, men and boys wool Hats, children's fancy Drabs, &c. &c. which they offer on as *reasonable terms* as can be purchased in *town or country*.

C. & S. flatter themselves that the quality of their Hats, which are made of the *best materials*, their *experience* in the Art of Manufacturing, and a *close* and *punctual attention* to their *business*, will ensure to them a share of public patronage.

Hats manufactured to order, of any size or quality at short notice.

CYRUS S. CUSHMAN,
JAMES D. SAFFORD.

Buckfield, June 7th, 1828. 3w 6

EARTHERN, CHINA, & GLASS WARE!
LEACH & WHITMAN,
No. 6, MERCHANTS' Row, PORTLAND,

HAVE received per recent arrivals 150 Packages of Earthern China, & Glass WARE, which they offer by the Crate or Retail at Boston Prices.

**Purchasers are invited to call.

May 7 1828. 6w 2

LINCOLN & EDMANDS,
59 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON,
Publish and keep for sale the following Valuable
HYMN BOOK.

"WINCHELL'S WATTS," being an arrangement of all the Psalms and Hymns of Dr. Watts, with a Supplement of more than three hundred additional Hymns.

☞In the course of four years, about thirty-four thousand copies of this valuable work have been printed. It is introduced into all the Baptist Churches in Boston and the vicinity; into numerous churches through New England, New-York, and the the Middle and Southern States. ☞To accommodate the numerous patrons of the work, it is printed in various sizes, and may now be obtained in 24 mo. at 75 cts. and 1 dollar. 12 mo. in two columns, 75 cents and 1 dollar. 18 mo. large type, with Mr. Winchell's likeness, 1,25. 32 mo. beautiful nonpareil type, for the pocket, 1 dollar. 12 mo. large size, fair type, for the aged, and for the pulpit, with an elegant likeness of Mr. Winchell, 2,25.

Every sixth copy gratis, or one sixth discount by the dozen: and on cash purchases of one hundred at a time, a discount of 25 per cent. will be made from the retail prices, notwithstanding the very low price at which the work is sold.

Also, For sale as above, a general assortment of Bibles, Theological and Miscellaneous Books, and Stationary.

Fresh Goods,
☞VERY CHEAP.☜
HENRY POOR,

HAS just opened for sale a complete assortment of India, French and British

Piece Goods,

Imported this spring—such as Cadicoes 1s the yd; stripe Jeans 1s the yd; Dimity 1s the yd; prime Sheetings and Bleach'd Shirtings 12 1-2 cts the yd; 5 4 plain Muslins 25 pr yd; Swiss, Mull and Cambric Muslins; colored & white Cambrics; brown and Bonnet Cambrics; elegant Battistes for 25 cts the yard; Pongees; Levantines; Nankin, Canton Prest and Italian Crapes; lots Gloves and Hosiery; Scotch Ginghams a fine article; Silecia and Russia Diapers; Damask; Mantles; Brocade and Merino Shawls *very* cheap with a great many other goods very low.

—ALSO—

A great Stock of fresh
☞BROADCLOTHS,☜

from English, German and American Manufacturers, varying in prices from 2 dollars to 6 dollars the yard—buyers may be assured of *good Bargains*; Cassimeres; Satinetts; Derrys; Jeans; Drillings; Grandurills; Lastings; Nankeens; Stripes; Ginghams; Checks; Sheetings; Shirtings; Yarns; Threads, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

In prime order for retailing, best Live Geese, Russia, Sea Fowl and Common

FEATHERS,

done up at short order—Ticks from 22 to 25 cts the yard, &c. &c.

Portland, April 26. 4mep 15

The American Builder's Companion or System of Architecture;

PARTICULARLY adapted to the present style of building. Illustrated by 70 copper plate engravings, sixth quarto edition, enlarged by the addition of Grecian Architecture—by A. Benjamin architect and carpenter. Published by *R. P. & C. WILLIAMS*, Cornhill square, No. 79, Washington-street, Boston.

Extract from the preface of the third edition. "I have first laid down and explained such problems in geometry as are absolutely necessary to the well understanding of my subject. I have next treated on the orders of building, of mouldings, and of the ornaments; have endeavored to explain them so clearly and fully that they cannot be misunderstood. I have given examples to sash and sash frames, and shutters; and how to set them in brick walls; have also treated fully on arches.

"Several plans and elevation of buildings of different kinds, are to be found this work, with observations on their several and particular parts."

Publisher's Advertisement to the Sixth Edition.

Since the copy right of this work has been transferred to the present proprietor, they have, with the advice of the editor and other eminent Architects and builders, enlarged it with additional matter and plates, of Athens, Grecian, Ionic and Doric Architects from the most accurate drawings of antiquity and also additional plans and elevation for Meeting-houses or churches.

The work is now generally approved, and it is found to contain all the information on the subject necessary to [illegible] in all the various [illegible] or literal ms.

[illegible] eply 192

LAWS FOR 128.

JUST published for sale at Oxford [illegible] & Co's edition of the Laws of [illegible] also part first, vol of the public [illegible] 1822, to 1828, inclusive—with a complete index.

Also a few copies of *Mr. Bid* Thanksgiving [illegible] delivered in Portland.

June, 1828. 3w 6

Codage, Cut Nails and
Brads.

THOMAS BROWN—
No. 10, LONG WHARF, PORTLAND,

AGENT for the State of Maine, for the sale of Patent Cordage, made by Robbins, of Plymouth.—Also Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes, from 3d to 50d. manufactured by Boston Iron Company. Do. of various prices; Anchors and Chain Cables.

It is presumed that the quality, price, and time for the above articles, will give entire satisfaction.—*Portland, Aug.* 1827.—ly-163

ERUDITIN.

MISS JONES would inform her friends and the Public that she has removed her SCHOOL from Norway Village to the upper part of the Town near the Congregational Meeting-House and expects to commence her SUMMER TERM on Monday, the last day of June.

Norway, May 30. 3w*-6

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS

CONSTANTLY for sale at the Oxford Bookstore.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.....*FRYEBURG.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors or owners of Land, in the town of Fryeburg, that the same are taxed in the Tax Bills, in said Fryeburg, and committed to me, to collect, for the years 1826 and 1827, in the several sums following, viz.:

	Names where known.	*No. Lots*	*No. of Div.*	*No. of Acres.*	*Value. $*	*Tax. $ c.*	*Original Proprietors.*
Supposed to belong to Sixth Spring.	Owner unknown,	18	4	140	280	4 49	Abial Chandler.
	Owner unknown,	23	3	100	200	1 41	John Charles.
	Owner unknown,		4	114	228	3 65	Benjamin Russell.
	Owner unknown,		4	100	200	3 20	John Evans.
	Owner unknown,	33	3	174	522	7 56	John Evans.
	Owner unknown,		5	60	100	1 60	John Evans.
	Owner unknown,	11		100	200	2 62	Andrew McMillan
	One house lot of Land Fryeburg Corner,				250	2 62	Samuel Osgood.
		12	1	5	40	47	Joseph Frye.
	Unknown, 1-2 of	39	4		150	1 60	Moses Day.
	Owner Unknown,	6	1	40	150	1 83	Nathaniel Merrill.
	Owner unknown,		4	60	150	83	Stephen Farrington.
	Owner unknown,	19		30	300	2 75	Moses Day.
	Unknown, 1-2 of	24		80	200	1 18	David Evans.
	Owner unknown,			100	250	1 47	Joseph Frye.
	Owner unknown,	53		70	228	2 71	Joseph Frye.
	Owner unknown,	41			200	48	David Page.
	Owner unknown,	2		12	180	1 94	Joseph Frye.
	Owner unknown,	39		100	400	5 22	James Hazeltine.
	In Wiley Cove,			8	90	1 12	

That unless the above Taxes are paid to the subscriber, with all necessary intervening charges, before Monday, the twenty ninth day of September next, said Lots will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder at the house of Maj. PHILIP EASTMAN, in Fryeburg, on Monday aforesaid at nine o'clock A.M. on said day to pay said taxes with charges aforesaid.

EBENEZER FESSENDEN, Jr. { *Collector of Taxes for Fryeburg for 1826 and 1827.*

Fryeburg, May 22, 1828. 3w 7

Insurance against
FIRE.

THE Directors of the *Main Mutual Fire Insurance Company* established at Gorham, in the County of Cumberland, according to an Act of Incorporation, inform the public, that they have commenced issuing *Policies of Insurance* against loss or damage by Fire, on Dwelling houses and other Buildings, House-hold Furniture and Merchandize, in the Counties of York, Cumberland and Oxford, (except in populous towns and on the sea-board) to the amount of *three fourths* of their value, for the term of six years, without renewal of the policy during that term.

Every person who insures his property in this Company becomes a member, and is entitled to all its privileges. A easy and effectual mode of security is now offered against that kind of loss which the greatest care and prudence cannot always prevent, and which in an unexpected moment, reduces individuals and families to great embarrassment and distress. Those who neglect so favorable an opportunity to protect themselves from loss, will have little ground to solicit relief from the public.

A note will be taken (not on interest) for the amount of the *premium* for the whole term of Insurance. *Three per cent.* of which note will be required in *money* and endorsed thereon, when the Policy is delivered, for the incidental expenses that may arise in conducting the concern; and the residue of said note will be subject only to an assessment on the same, *when a loss shall happen*. The *notes* will *vary* according to the different *rates of Insurance*, the *lowest rate* being fixed at *four per cent.* on the sum insured, and the *highest*, (except the property be deemed *hazardous*) at *eight per cent.* as explained in the *By-Laws* of said Company, a copy of which will be delivered to each member, when he takes his Policy.

To illustrate the above more clearly, suppose for example, A insures $1000 on his buildings at 4 *per cent.*—a *note* will be required for $40; 3 *per cent.* of which, viz.: $1 20 must be paid in *cash*, which is all that is demanded for the whole term of six years, unless a loss should occur; except *fifty cents* to be paid to the Secretary for each Policy. In like manner, if $500 be insured at the *same rate*, the *note* will be $20, and *three per cent.* on the same, will be *sixty cents*. At the expiration of the term of Insurance, that portion of the note, not required as before specified, will be given up to the signer.

No member is held answerable beyond the amount of his *Deposite note*; to secure which, no written mortgage is required—the Act of Incorporation (which is annexed to each Policy) having given *lien* upon the estate, to the amount of the same. In case of *sale or alienation of the property*, (notice of which must be immediately transmitted to the Secretary,) the note is to be given up, after all assessments (if any) have been paid, and the Policy to be cancelled.

As this Institution is designed *particularly for the country*, and is founded on the just principles, of equal and mutual benefit to all its members, it is desirable that our fellow-citizens generally, in the *interior towns*, should unite with us in so useful and benevolent an object. Policies to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars have already been issued. No Insurance will be made on *Mills* or *Manufactories*.

A Board of Directors are annually chosen, to superintend and manage the concerns of the Company. The following are the Officers elected the present year:—Toppan Robie, Dudley Folsom, Nathaniel Merril, Thomas S. Bowles, Joseph Hamblin, 3d, Alexander McLellan and David Harding, of Gorham, *Directors*.

TOPPAN ROBIE, *President*.
JACOB S. SMITH, *Secretary*.
JOSIAH PIERCE, Jun. *Treasurer*.

*** *Application for Insurance, made at the Office of the Secretary, Gorham, or to their several Agents.*

N. B. LEVI WHITMAN, Esq. the Village, is an authorized Agent for Company.

June 5.

PARKER'S VEGETABLE
RENOVATING
PANACEA;
Equal to Swaim's or any other,
AND ONE DOLLAR CHEAPER,
FOR THE CURE OF
Rheumatism, Liver complaint, Ulcers, Mercurial and syphilitic Diseases.

Likewise, complaints arising from an impure state of the blood, Putrid Sore Throat, and the early stages of Consumption, &c.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore.

THE REAL.

JEWETT'S *Improved Vegetable Pills*, or *German Specific*, will be distinguished, *as they ever have been*, by the signature, H. PLUMLEY, both on the bill of directions and on the label to each box.

*** These Pills are the prescription of a celebrated German Physician, *and not the recipe of any Physician in this country*, and the public are cautioned against a spurious article professing to be prepared from a recipe of a late Physician of *New-Hampshire* of the *same name*, which article ☞*on the strength of the name alone*, they attempt to sell as the genuine!

The genuine Pills are a cure for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetito, headache, dizziness in the head, weakness of the limbs, acidity, costiveness, and piles.

—ALSO—

Jewett's original Stomach Plaster.

These plasters are very beneficial, when applied to any part suffering from pain, or weakness, and are particularly serviceable in cases of sprains, weakness and pain in the side or stomach.

One roll is sufficient for four plasters.

☞A constant supply of the above Pills and Plasters may be had of the subscriber, who is *wholesale* and *retail* agent for the proprietor.

ASA BARTON.

Norway, Feb. 20. coply 1☞

LINCOLN & EDMANDS,
59 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON,
Publish and keep for sale the following Valuable
SCHOOL BOOKS:

THE PRONOUNCING ENGLISH READER, being Murray's Reader, accented by Israel Alger, Jr. Printed on handsome stereotype plates and good paper, and ornamented with cuts. Price 62 and 75 cents.

Notice of the Pronouncing Introduction and Reader, from the Journal of Education.

"These books are valuable contributions to a general and extensive reformation in the style of reading. The department of pronunciation is treated with a rigor and closeness of attention, which it has never before received.—Every word in which any mistake could be made, is carefully and distinctly marked. If these editions of Murray's Reading Books should obtain, as we hope they will, the exclusive currency in our schools in town and country, it would take but a few years to produce a uniform and correct pronunciation throughout the United States. In this edition of these justly popular works, the progress of improvement in the schools of this country, has outstripped that in England. School Books, such as these, before us, would be of great service here, in rooting out the provincial peculiarities which are still suffered to remain in too many places.

FOR sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE PRONOUNCING BIBLES; TESTAMENTS, with a general assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS—*Cheap*.

June 9. 3w- 6

THE OBSERVER
Is published every Thursday Morning, by
ASA BARTON,
(FOR THE PROPRIETORS,)

at $2 00 per annum, subject to a deduction of 12½ per cent. to all who pay cash within three months from the date of the subscription; to payment discontinued until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted three weeks at one dollar per square, and less than a square, seventy-five cents.

Notices of [illegible] by the usual price.

☞The Publisher deems it expedient to give notice, that, while he shall always endeavor to be literally correct, he will not hold himself responsible for any error in advertising, but [illegible] beyond the amount charged for its insertion.

OXFORD OBSERVER

PARIS MAINE

JUL 1824

THRU

JUN 1828

16 X